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STATE WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: tomorrow fog, 59-64; (24-25) tomorrow partly cloudy, 59-64; (26-27) tomorrow mostly cloudy, 59-64; (28-29) tomorrow mostly cloudy, 59-64; (30-31) tomorrow mostly cloudy, 59-64.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 4

27,910

Nixon Tells U.S. Democrats Pose Tax-Rise Threat

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP).—President Nixon said yesterday that the Democratic-controlled Congress and his Democratic rival, George McGovern, are both pushing the country toward higher taxes while his own goal is "no tax increase in the next four years."

In a speech over the CBS, NBC and Mutual radio networks, in time slot paid for with Republican campaign funds, the President told the voters: "This government does not need any more of your money and it should not be allowed to take any more of your money and it should not be allowed to take any more of your money."



Sir Christopher Soames

Labor MP, Soames Set For EEC Unit

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday named Sir Christopher Soames, a Conservative MP, as a member of the European Economic Community (EEC) unit.

Both men are highly regarded in European capitals and their selection underscores the importance London attaches to strengthening community institutions. They will resign their present jobs in time to take up their new assignment in Brussels on an 11-month tour, along with Kenneth Robinson, a Conservative MP, and Lord Carrington, a former Foreign Secretary.

The commission, which will have 10 members, is charged with drawing up proposals for common market policies and presenting them to the Council of Ministers, the market's supreme decision-making body. The commission provides day-to-day administration of market policies and implements decisions taken by the ministerial council.

"Europeans" The members appointed to the commission are required to act as "Europeans" rather than as agents of their own governments. Before taking office, they must swear that they will not be influenced in their decision-making by any national interests.

Both Sir Christopher, former Conservative member of Parliament and son-in-law of the late Winston Churchill, and Mr. Robinson, who has served in Parliament for 20 years, have long been active in the struggle for British Common Market membership. Sir Christopher, for example, was envoy to Paris when the French finally decided to open the door to the market for the British.

The appointment of Mr. Robinson, who negotiated with Europe last year the Labor party was in power, was regarded as particularly significant. As a dedicated pro-European in the divided Labor party, Mr. Robinson resigned as a spokesman on defense earlier this year when Roy Jenkins quit the post as deputy leader in protest over the party's anti-market stance.

Support for EEC Declines in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—An opinion poll published today indicated declining popular support for Britain for entering the European Common Market.

The poll showed that 51 percent of the population approved of market entry, down from 56 percent in July. Only 31 percent registered approval in the new poll compared with 35 percent in the earlier poll.

The findings were taken by National Opinion Polls on behalf of the Conservative anti-Common Market Information Service. It is the first poll on the subject since the Labor Party's rejection of the Common Market.

Mr. Nixon said there is a "clear and present danger that excessive spending by the Congress might cause a congressional tax increase in 1973."

He called upon Congress again to approve his proposed \$250-billion spending ceiling for the current fiscal year, a ceiling which many Democrats say would give him too much power over outlays, and which will come up for a test in the House on Tuesday.

Beyond that, he said he will veto even bills whose purpose is to agree with, if I conclude that the price tag of those bills is so high that they will lead to tax increases."

The President asserted that Sen. McGovern's spending plans "would add \$100 billion to the budget and would require the largest tax increase in America's history."

By contrast, he said, "My goal is not only no tax increase in 1973, but no tax increase in the next four years."

Mr. Nixon did not quite say in his speech that he would make no proposals in a second term that would require a tax increase.

He limited himself to saying that "the new budget I am preparing, for next year, will be a no-new-tax budget; that I shall make no promises in this campaign which would require a tax increase in taxes, and that 'federal spending can be held down and in my budget this year and for the next four years, spending will be held down.'"

The President did take issue, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Allende Hints at Rationing Because of Slump in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 8 (AP).—President Salvador Allende, acknowledging Chile's deteriorating economy, yesterday announced an "economic policy of rationing," which will mean further belt-tightening for Chileans.

Broadcasting from the southern city of Valdivia, 500 miles from the capital, Mr. Allende said that he would provide details on his leftist government's new political path in a few days.

Mr. Allende hinted strongly at the rationing of food and other scarce items. There is already a de facto rationing of beef through laws that allow it to be sold only on weekends and of sugar by self-imposed regulations by stores that limit sales of five-pound bags to one a person.

"This will be a difficult policy but not an unfair one," the president said. "This policy will mean that the people who have a lot will have to hand over more and more."

On Friday, the government announced that the cost of living had risen 99 percent so far this year.

Less Income Mr. Allende said that Chile has been receiving less foreign income each year to run the economy despite increased production of copper, which accounts for 83 percent of this nation's revenues.

His coalition government nationalized the copper industry last year without paying compensation to three North American firms.

"We produced more copper in 1971 than in 1970 and yet received less revenue because the price of copper fell," Mr. Allende told a public rally.

First, prices of copper have fallen, and then of credit from U.S. banks have been cut. We have had difficulties with international banks and, now, we have embargoes of our copper."

Mr. Allende was referring to the attachment of proceeds from the sale of 1,350 tons of copper in Le Havre, France, from the El Teniente copper mine. The attachment was issued at the request of the Kennecott Corp. by a French court.

Kennecott has warned copper buyers throughout the world that it intends to take similar action to obtain compensation for its lost investments in Chile.

Mr. Allende said that the attachment "takes any moral base and, we believe, a legal base."



CAPITAL ATTACK—A Cambodian M-113 armored personnel carrier burning in downtown Phnom Penh on Saturday after an infiltrating Communist unit attacked the city.

Uganda-Tanzania Pact Made Public

Amin Confirms Treatment Of Asians Will Be 'Normal'

ENTEBBE, Uganda, Oct. 8 (UPI).—President Idi Amin yesterday confirmed in a communiqué his pledge to treat non-citizen Asians left in Uganda after the Nov. 8 deadline he set for their expulsion "properly and in a normal manner."

In a joint communiqué issued here at the end of a 17-hour state visit by Liberia's President William Tolbert, President Amin also said he regards the Uganda-Tanzania peace agreement, signed in Mogadishu, Somalia, earlier last week, as a basis for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

The communiqué said President Tolbert first approached President Amin on the issue three weeks ago in view of the "humanitarian aspects involved." President Amin had told him then that no expelled Asian would be "at any time molested."

Yesterday, President Amin reiterated his position as set out in his telegram to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim earlier last week.

In it he pledged that the Asians would not be "molested or otherwise oppressed" if they failed to leave by the Nov. 8 deadline.

The communiqué said, "In addition to these considerations contained in the telegram, the non-citizen Asians who are unable to leave Uganda within the required time will be treated properly and in a normal manner, while arrangements are being concluded for their departure."

"President Amin, however, expressed the wish to be assured by the British government that the United Kingdom will in turn do everything possible to complete within the required time the departure of the non-citizen Asians for whom the United Kingdom has responsibility."

On the Uganda-Tanzania issue, the communiqué quoted President Amin as saying he regards the Mogadishu agreement as "an adequate basis for the re-establishment of brotherly relations between the two countries."

Peace Terms Tanzania and Uganda announced the terms of the five-point pact last night.

It calls for both East African neighbor countries to withdraw their troops from their common frontier by Oct. 15, cease hostile propaganda against each other and refrain from harboring forces operating from the territory of one nation against the other.

The document was released simultaneously in Mogadishu, Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of Tanzania, and Kampala, the capital of Uganda.

The agreement also called on each side to release nationals of the other country.

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India Grants Recognition to East Germany

Recognition to East Germany

EAST BERLIN, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—India today became the most important non-Communist country to grant full diplomatic recognition to East Germany, as the two countries agreed to raise their diplomatic representations to embassy level.

The West German government, in a statement issued in Bonn, regretted the Indian decision.

The announcement, which had been expected, came only a few hours before West Germany's special envoy Egon Bahr flew to Moscow for discussions about his negotiations with East Germany on a general treaty between the two countries.

Up till now, Bonn has managed to use these negotiations, which resume on Wednesday, as a means of blocking recognition of East Germany by third countries, by pleading that the two Germanys must first put their own relations on an even keel.

Seeking a Formula For West Germany, this means finding a formula which grants East Germany the sovereignty it wants, while allowing Bonn to foster its concept of "the unity of the German nation."

East German Communist party chief Erich Honecker welcomed the Indian move as "an important step, which would have a positive effect not only on relations between the two countries."

In an interview with the official ADN news agency quoted in today's press, Mr. Honecker said: "It does not require great powers of imagination to recognize that the new phase in the development of friendly relations between India and the German Democratic Republic will also have a positive effect on these processes in the world, including Europe, serving peace and détente."

The White House dismissed the Times report as sheer speculation. Some observers, however, have interpreted Mr. Thieu's recent reiteration of his rejection of the Communist proposals as an attempt to convey to Washington Saigon's unhappiness with developments in Paris.

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U.S. Reveals Paris Trip Kissinger, Reds Meet In 19th Secret Session

By Albert B. Crenshaw

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP).—Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger, accompanied by his chief deputy, Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., met in Paris today in another round of secret talks with North Vietnamese negotiators, the White House announced.

The presence of Gen. Haig, just back from Saigon, where he briefed South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu on the progress of the negotiations, fueled speculation that the discussions centered on Mr. Thieu's future.

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After Controversial Years

GIs in Sweden: Deserters No Longer

By Seymour M. Hersh
STOCKHOLM (NYT). — Ask Robert L. Angelo, who deserted the Army more than four years ago, when he was last home and he lingers a moment, looks around his office above one of Stockholm's main streets and says, "This morning."

Angelo, a former sergeant, is one of the nearly 700 young American deserters and draft dodgers who fled to Sweden during the peak Vietnam war build-up years, when draft calls and military levies were high.

They came one by one, throughout the late 1960s from military bases in West Germany, the United States and rest-and-relaxation spots throughout Southeast Asia. In the beginning, there was controversy over Sweden's decision to grant them asylum and over Pentagon studies describing the deserters not as war fakes but as disciplinary problems.

More than 400 of the men still reside in Sweden, but no longer as deserters and in most cases—no longer as Americans.

Now they are becoming Swedes. Robert Angelo, for example, whose family resides in Miami Beach, Fla., expects to become the first American deserter to be given formal citizenship by the Swedish government, an event that could take place within a year.

Fluent in Swedish, he is now a full-time government employee and co-director of the American Emile Project, a deserter counseling group operated by the Swedish Immigration and Naturalization bureau.

Middle-Class Life

"A deserter who makes it here is no longer a deserter," Angelo said in a recent interview. "He's got a job or a house in the suburbs and settles into a middle-class life. Not everybody here is running from a middle-class existence."

The notion that American deserters would someday begin joining Swedish middle-class life might have provoked scorn or laughter in Stockholm a few years ago, when local newspapers and citizens were full of complaints over the high crime rate among the American exiles, and the shocking— to Swedes—use of marijuana and hashish.

Official government statistics confirm that the Swedes had some cause for concern.

From 1967 to 1970, 110 of the 675 officially registered American exiles had been involved and punished for crimes, 49 of them involving drugs and 36 connected with theft; 53 Americans were sent to jail and 28 were deported.

"In the beginning," William Leih, an official of the Swedish Immigration and Naturalization Service, explained diplomatically, "perhaps many thought there were other reasons for their coming here than politics, and many citizens—particularly older citizens—did not like them. But now things are much better with the exiles—they are much more together with the Swedish."

Older American

One older American who has lived in Sweden for the last five years noted that "nobody worries about the Americans anymore." But in the late 1960s, he added, there were complaints that stem-

med in part from a general disappointment in the Americans.

"There's a strong tradition of taking in political refugees in Sweden," the American said. "These people are thought of very highly, but the American deserters weren't put into the same category by the people. Why? Because they weren't grateful. They complained and they broke down. Some were malcontents and demanding. They didn't like learning Swedish—yet East European refugees would go through without a complaint."

Angelo didn't disagree with that assessment of the initial American behavior, but offered a more sympathetic reason.

"In 1968 and '69, when most of the guys came," he said, "we didn't have the advantage of two sexes; we were all young men in an age group that is more prone to get into trouble."

"Most of the guys had absolutely no experience of living on their own," Angelo said. "You had Momma, school, the Army and then here we were. Some of the guys had to learn how to feed themselves for the first time. Many had no college education. It was hard; most of the people fought it, though some didn't."

Political

Michael D. Powers, 23, fled from his home in Brooklyn five years ago after being drafted. He's perhaps the most political member of the Swedish deserter community and has been active in the international peace movement.

He sees some of the early problems faced by deserters as an inevitable result of their Army experience. "You got to remember," he said, "that most of

the young people in America are into dope. A lot of guys were forced to deal in it here as a way of making a living in the beginning. They would ask themselves, 'How am I going to support myself?' and dealing in dope was what you learned how to do in the Army."

Powers now divides his time, he said, between the peace movement and the University of Stockholm, where he is studying economic history. His adaptation to Sweden came easily, he said.

But politics seems to have a secondary interest, at best, for most of the deserters still in Sweden.

Larry C. Cornett, 25, grew up in Richmond, Va., and deserted the Army nearly three years ago.

Unlike the other deserters who were interviewed at random, Larry Cornett expressed doubts about his future with no hesitancy. "I'm sort of up in the air," he said. "I'm settled, married to a Swede—we'll have a kid in February—but I want to go back."

Cold and Still

He said the Swedes in Stockholm seem cold and stiff. "You find yourself becoming shy, unlike in America," he said. "It's like no other place in the world; in most places, you can sit in a bar and get together."

Ironically, he said, many of his fellow deserters are also seemingly less friendly. "They consider themselves Swedes now," he explained, "and they've got a little bit of their coldness."

Cornett, who earns about \$100 a week selling subway tickets for the Stockholm Transit System, told why he deserted the Army. "It wasn't fear," he said, "it was just that war."

Deepest in 6 Months

B-52 Raids Over N. Vietnam Respond to Attacks in South

(Continued from Page 1)

killed in the battle Friday, about half of them by air strikes, but the South Vietnamese also suffered heavy casualties with initial reports listing 20 government troops killed and 120 wounded.

Attack Near Pleiku

Also in the Central Highlands, the Saigon command reported that a heavy North Vietnamese attack, 12 miles southwest of Pleiku, forced government troops to abandon their position.

The South Vietnamese 3d Infantry Division, regrouped and back in action after disintegrating in the battle for Quang Tri in May, recaptured the northern town of Tien Phuoc yesterday, a government military spokesman said. The town had fallen to the North Vietnamese a month ago.

Government soldiers destroyed a Soviet-built PT-76 amphibious tank outside the town before making the final push into the streets with virtually no resistance.

U.S. Brig. Gen. Ronald J. Fairfield Jr., deputy commander of the Saigon Regional Assistance Command, suffered minor back and arm shrapnel wounds during an enemy mortar attack Friday, 25 miles north of Saigon, the U.S. command reported.

Saigon Attacks McGovern Again

SAIGON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The United States Embassy again has protested a series of attacks on Sen. George McGovern that were broadcast on South Vietnam's government television and radio stations last week, according to an embassy spokesman.

An initial series of vituperative attacks against the Democratic nominee broadcast in August and September stopped after an earlier "informal contact" between the embassy and the television station.

But last week a somewhat milder series of attacks on Sen. McGovern was broadcast. The latest, read by an announcer, called him a "madman" and said that the proper place for him was in a "psychological hospital rather than the too-broad political arena."

French Probe 2 Corruption Accusations

But Public Prosecutor Rejects Many Others

PARIS, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The public prosecutor's office said yesterday that French courts will be asked to investigate two alleged cases of corruption raised by former government official Gabriel Aranda, but that most of his other charges do not warrant legal inquiries.

This was the first word from justice authorities on how they will probe what Mr. Aranda called a "black file" of 126 documents implicating 48 French public figures in corruption.

The prosecutor's office issued a statement saying that provincial courts have been asked to follow up allegations involving a 1970 avalanche disaster and a supermarket construction permit obtained by a Gaullist deputy who has been removed from party ranks.

Housing Projects

It said it will also refer to the Justice Ministry for further consideration photocopied documents on certain public housing projects.

But it added: "The other documents handed over by Mr. Aranda cannot, such as they are, warrant the exercise of legal action."

President Georges Pompidou's government was badly shaken when the Aranda affair broke last month. It set loose a new series of alleged scandals at the time when the Gaullist party was trying to wipe away the mark of old scandals.

Mr. Aranda, aide to former Housing and Supply minister Alain Chabanon, has been charged with theft of documents from the ministry.

Cleaning the Stables

His stated aim in releasing the documents to the press was to "clean out the stables of the kingdom," but President Pompidou, in a fierce counterattack at a press conference Sept. 21, related stories designed to portray Mr. Aranda as mentally unstable.

Mr. Aranda said he had documents showing that "the lust for profit" was responsible for the avalanche disaster in the French Alps which killed 42 people. He said a permit was granted for the construction of an ill-fated chalet in a known avalanche corridor.

The supermarket case involves charges that a Gaullist deputy took money in exchange for intervening with the Supply Ministry to get a building permit for a supermarket chain.

Bombings in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 8 (AP).—Bombs damaged a number of buildings in two Argentine cities yesterday, the eve of the fifth anniversary of Che Guevara's death. No injuries were reported. Ten bombs exploded before dawn in Cordoba, 550 miles northwest of here. A branch of the First National City Bank of New York was among buildings damaged. In Avellaneda, 12 miles south of Buenos Aires, a bomb partly destroyed the front walls of a church school.



HAPPY ENDING—After escaping from kidnapping, six children and their teacher pose with two policemen and state education minister (right) near Melbourne Saturday.

Teacher, 6 Girls Escape

2 Men Seized in Australian Kidnapping

MELBOURNE, Monday, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Victoria police have detained two men for questioning in connection with the kidnapping of six girls and a teacher from a country schoolhouse last Friday, a police spokesman said this morning.

Victoria State's top police had been called into the hunt for two men who held the teacher and students for 15 terror-filled hours for a ransom of \$1.2 million.

The spokesman said one of the men was detained following a raid on a house in Bendigo, 95 miles north of Melbourne, and was being brought to police headquarters here for questioning.

The second man, picked up in Melbourne, was already being questioned at police headquarters by detectives, he added.

The spokesman declined to comment further.

Locked in Truck

The teacher, Mary Gibbs, 19, and the six girls, aged from five to 11, were bundled into a truck outside the tiny village school at Faraday, 70 miles north of here Friday, and spent nearly 15 hours locked inside the vehicle on a

deserted road in bush country. They escaped at dawn Saturday when the teacher kicked open the vehicle's door. The two men, who had left a note demanding the ransom on a school desk, left their prisoners unguarded for about three hours, saying they were going to collect the money.

Description

The Victoria State government had arranged to hand over the ransom through Education Minister Lindsay Thompson, but police now believe the two kid-

nappers fled in panic, leaving the seven in the red bread delivery truck.

Police issued a sketch of one suspect, built up from a description given by Miss Gibbs. As soon as the teacher and the six girls stumbled from the bush to safety Saturday, police threw up road blocks throughout the state and combed a 100-square-mile area of bush country north of Melbourne.

Troops involved in an army exercise in the district assisted them.

Italian Police Discover Body Of Hijacker Inside Airliner

RONCHI DEI LEGIONARI, Italy, Oct. 8 (UPI).—A young man who commanded an Italian airliner and demanded \$340,000 and safe passage to Egypt was found dead inside the plane yesterday, hours after a shootout with police.

Authorities said that they found a parachute in his suitcase, indicating that he might have planned to bail out with the money during the flight to Egypt.

Three policemen boarded the plane about 4 a.m. and found the hijacker's body outside the cockpit, a 22-caliber pistol beside him. He had suffered one bullet wound.

Police said later yesterday that the young man shot to death after hijacking an Italian plane Friday was a former paratrooper from the nearby city of Udine.

The police said that the hijacker was identified as Ivano Boccacchio, 21, by his father.

Motives Unclear

Authorities said that they were not sure of Boccacchio's motives. "He never mentioned political or any other sort of motives," District Attorney Bruno Pascoli told reporters.

The hijacker boarded a plane of the Italian domestic service Aerotrasporti Italiani (ATI) at Ronchi dei Legionari, Trieste's airport.

As the plane neared Venice, Boccacchio demanded first that the plane land at Venice and that the ransom be brought to him. He later demanded that it return to Ronchi dei Legionari.

He allowed the six passengers to leave the plane while he waited for the ransom. Two crewmen escaped on the pretext of getting a drink of water. The third fled through another exit while Boccacchio was distracted by the first escape.

Grenade Tossed

The hijacker then hurled a hand grenade out a window. Three policemen worked their way forward beneath the fuselage of the plane and fired numerous shots at Boccacchio. He fired, striking one officer in the hand, then fell back out of sight.

On Mr. Pascoli's orders, police waited until early morning before entering the plane. They found Boccacchio dead.

Kissinger, Reds Meet in Paris In 19th Secret Talks Session

(Continued from Page 1)

ed Mr. Kissinger's last secret visit here, on Sept. 28. That trip also was announced by the White House.

Members of the North Vietnam delegation suggested that newsmen call again tomorrow about the Washington report. They said the negotiators were out of their offices today. Officials at the U.S. Embassy said all about Mr. Kissinger's whereabouts had to come from the White House.

At the peace talks' last semi-public meeting, on Thursday, the Communists again insisted that the Saigon regime should be replaced by a tripartite provisional government.

Thieu Amals Red Bid

SAIGON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—President Thieu has again denounced the Vietnamese Communist peace proposal for a three-segment coalition government in the South.

In a message read over the national radio last night to all Vietnamese of Cambodian origin, on the occasion of a religious holiday, Mr. Thieu called the Communist plan "a wicked design."

"Our army is winning on all battlefields, and is determined to defeat the Communists," he said. "I resolutely guarantee the South will not fall into Communist hands. Having despaired of a military victory, however, the Communists have been trying to put forth a wicked design, a political scheme proposing a ceasefire and three-segment government—know you will not be deceived."

Hanoi Denunciation

HONG KONG, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Hanoi today described President Nixon's statement that the Vietnam peace negotiations were at a delicate stage as an attempt to fool world opinion.

The official North Vietnam news agency, VNA, in a French-language broadcast monitored here, indicated that Hanoi did not regard the talks as being close to a settlement.

It blamed the deadlock in the peace talks on the "obstinate and wicked stand" of Mr. Nixon in rejecting the latest Communist proposal for a three-way provisional government in the South.

The VNA statement indicated that in secret parleys the United States was not discussing a solution that included the resignation of President Thieu.

It said the Viet Cong wanted genuinely free elections but "the American side, through the Nguyen Van Thieu clique, is trying by every tortuous means to avoid elections."

Civilian Named To Rule Angola

LISBON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Portugal has appointed a civilian governor-general of Angola the African territory where it has been fighting nationalist guerrillas for 10 years.

Fernando A. Santos e Castro, chairman of the Lisbon Municipal Council, succeeds Col. Camilo Augusto Rebello Vaz.

His appointment marks a switch in the policy of strict military control in Angola. Mr. Santos e Castro is a 50-year-old agricultural engineer who gained a reputation as a successful administrator of Lisbon.

He was born in Funchal, Madeira, and educated in Angola's capital, Luanda. He has spent most of his career in the Agriculture Ministry and has represented Portugal in various international organizations.

French Drug Conviction

VERSAILLLES, France, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—A 22-year-old high school teacher, Patrick Fromy, was sentenced here yesterday to five years' imprisonment, with one year suspended, on charges of drug usage and of supplying drugs to young people of the Versailles region.

Virginians Will Get Flood Relief Aid

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8 (Reuters).—President Nixon Friday declared the state of Virginia a disaster area after five deaths were reported in three days of torrential rain.

Low-lying areas of Richmond, the state capital, with a population of 275,000, were flooded for the second time in four months. Six main highways and 300 secondary roads were flooded, mainly by waters of the James River, which runs through the heart of Richmond.

Mayor Thomas Billey said that an estimate of flood damage could not be made before tomorrow. But he said that it probably would be about \$1 million.

Ban on 2 Arab Groups Protested in Germany

DORTMUND, West Germany, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—About 10,000 leftist demonstrators today staged a march here to protest last week's ban on two Palestinian organizations by the West German government.

The demonstrators included hundreds of foreign workers and students.

The ban on the Palestinian organizations—one for workers, the other for students—was Bonn's latest restrictive measure against citizens from Arab countries working or studying in West Germany. It follows last month's Palestinian commando attack on Israel's Olympic team in Munich.

Nixon Repeat Vow to Avert Rise in Taxes

Sees Fiscal Threat Posed by Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

however, with the view of, as called them, "some prominent economists," who say that he putting on the spending big too late to ward off a tax hike in the next four years.

These economists' comments tell them that the federal programs on the books today, those that Mr. Nixon has proposed already, will cost well beyond the next few years, with the economy at full employment.

The most recent such was overruled by the former chief of Mr. Nixon's own Council of Economic Advisers, Paul McCracken. It concluded existing programs plus the cost \$1.5 billion more than taxing taxes will bring in employment in 1975.

The President, however, said his speech yesterday that "holding spending at a range, requiring a tax increase over the next four years."

"There is nothing... inevitable about a tax increase in 1975 beyond," he maintained.

Mr. Nixon delivered his speech from his retreat in Camp David.

Congress, he said, "operates as a family would if all of individual family members' out on their own, spent what they wanted or signed up long-term payments for the things they desired, without regard to the total income of the family and the total of the all of the members of the family were running up on their own."

He complained that "Congress not only does not consider total financial picture, when voting on a particular piece of legislation, it does not even consider mechanism to do so if it is not."

"This is why the spending ceiling vote next week will be critical," he said.

Amin Repeat 'Normal' Vow

(Continued from Page 1)

the other seized on a number charges over the past 15 months.

Foreign Minister Omer A. Ghaleb of Somalia, who organizes the peace talks, signed the Thursday night along with Foreign Ministers John Makenzie, Tanzania and Wanume Kibet Uganda.

The pact will inhibit the activities of Milton Obote, ousted the Ugandan president, months ago by President Amin. Political sources said, Mr. Obote took political asylum in Tanzania. President Amin blamed him for his exile supporters for the month's invasion attempt in Tanzania.

Tanzania will free four Ugandan soldiers held since last year and a seized in transit.

Uganda will release more than 12 Tanzanian civilians, some whom have been held for months, plus a shipment of goods taken off an airplane at Entebbe airport two weeks ago.

In Kampala, Britain's Uganda Reconciliation Board chair Sir Charles Cunningham, yesterday that both the Ugandan and the airlines are "perforated" to deal with the number of Asians who would be leaving here over the next month.

From the board's point of view, he told newsmen, there will be no difficulty in meeting President Amin's Nov. 8 deadline.

Sir Charles said it was still early to put a precise figure how many Asians were being pelted from Uganda, but he said it would be "well within the board's earlier estimate of a maximum of 30,000."

Answering questions, he said had received many representations on subjects outside the scope of the board.

They included the position the estimated 12,000 to 15 Asians here who have been deprived of their Ugandan citizenship, and of the British depots of non-British Asians who are present being refused permits to Britain.

He said he would pass on the representations to the British government on his return to London today.

Airline officials said there had been a further increase in the number of Asians coming forward to buy tickets for flight to Britain this weekend, and the first time since the aid began the number flying out likely to exceed 1,000 a day.

Heroin Smugglers Held in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8 (AP).—Federal narcotics agents said yesterday they had cracked a heroin smuggling ring that extended from Pittsburgh to the Middle East and served as supplier to dealers in several large American cities. Eleven suspects were arrested.

"The heroin came from Lebanon through a Lebanese national said John Cody, special agent in charge of the Pittsburgh office. The courier would fly in from Lebanon through New York directly to Pittsburgh, where he met with organized crime heads."

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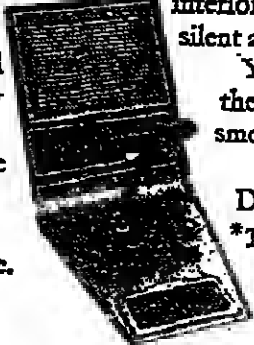
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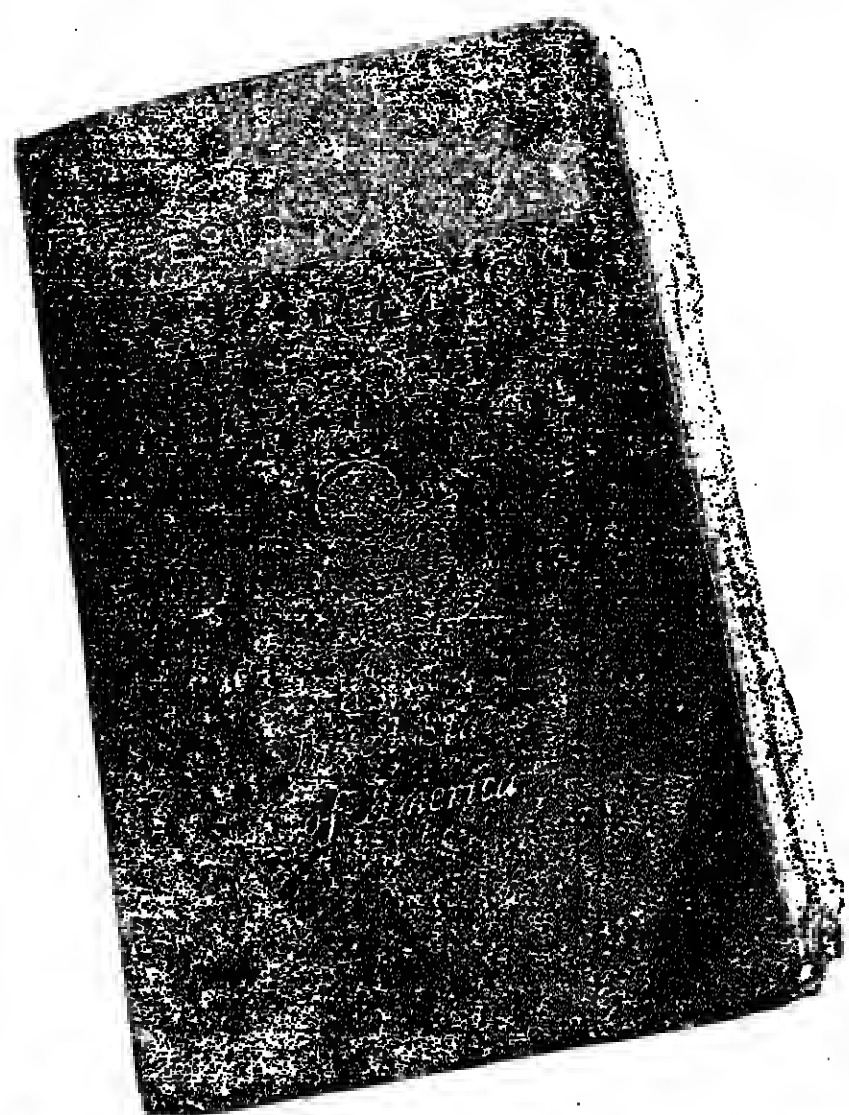
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In simple terms, the Nixon Doctrine does two things. First, it calls for a foreign policy of negotiation with our enemies instead of confrontation. Second, it calls for the self-reliance of our allies, instead of relying solely on U.S. military support.

What it really means is that America will no longer be a "world policeman," involving us everywhere—militarily and economically—expending our natural resources and straining our national budget.

The Nixon Doctrine does not mean that we have abandoned our allies. Nor does it mean we have retreated into isolation, ignoring everything and everyone around us. We stand ready to help our allies defend themselves in case of a military crisis.

In fact, President Nixon maintains that real peace is only achieved through strength. Therefore, America's military guard is always up, and the President will never do anything to weaken our NATO alliances.

But the President's new policy does mean that we must redirect our priorities toward programs at home and face the constant challenges of the 1970's—environment, education, urban redevelopment, housing and the health care of our people.

The Nixon Doctrine. It makes Uncle Sam a different kind of Uncle. It's a change for the better. And the President is dedicated to making this change work for a long time.

President Nixon deserves your support. To vote for the President, apply at the nearest Embassy or Consulate or Military Base for the Federal Post Card Application for an Absentee Ballot; or write directly to the County Clerk's office in your home state for a ballot.

Or, you may contact one of the offices of the Committee for the Re-election of the President listed below.

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Obituaries

Erik Eriksen, 69, Premier Of Denmark From '50 to '53

ESBJERG, Denmark, Oct. 8 (AP)—Former Danish Premier Erik Eriksen, 69, died in a hospital here early yesterday. Mr. Eriksen, who headed a Liberal-Conservative coalition government from 1950 to 1953, was admitted to the hospital a few days ago for a weak heart.

He entered the Folketing (parliament) in 1925. His first cabinet post was as minister of agriculture in the 1945-47 Liberal government of Knud Kristensen. He became leader of the Liberal party and held its reins until 1965, when he retired.

Born on his family's farm at Brangstrup, Funen, Mr. Eriksen remained active in the farm's management throughout his career.

His main political achievements were the preparation of a constitutional reform program, later approved by a national referendum, which abolished the country's upper house of parliament and paved the way for female succession to the throne.

His government also played an important role in accustoming the country to membership in NATO after neutrality for most of 200 years.

Salomon Lefschetz

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 8 (AP)—Salomon Lefschetz, 82, one of the world's most eminent mathematicians, died Thursday in the Princeton Medical Center after a brief illness.

Recognized as the architect of the algebraic aspects of topology—the geometry of form—Mr. Lefschetz taught at Princeton from 1924 to 1953, when he retired.

In 1955, Mr. Lefschetz was awarded the country's highest scientific honor, the National Medal of Science, "for indomitable leadership in developing mathematics and training mathematicians." His other awards included the Prix Bordin of the Académie des Sciences in Paris, the Bocher Prize of the American Mathematical Society, the Antonio Feltrinelli international prize of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei of Rome and the Order of the Aztec Eagle presented by the Mexican government.

Indicative of the position he held in the world of mathematics was a research conference in

1954 convened in his honor by some 40 scholars representing institutions in 16 countries and Europe. Again in 1965, an international symposium on differential equations and dynamical systems was held at the University of Puerto Rico in tribute to him.

Born in Moscow, he received a degree in mechanical engineering from the Ecole Centrale of Paris in 1905. He came to this country in 1907. Mr. Lefschetz then worked for three years as an engineer with the Westinghouse Corp. of Pittsburgh. But his career as an engineer was terminated by an accident in which he lost both hands.

He turned to mathematics and received his Ph.D. from Clark University in 1911 and taught at the University of Kansas for 11 years before going to Princeton.

Mrs. Katharine Rockwell
NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Katharine Lambert Richards Rockwell, 81, a theologian and a former executive of the Young Women's Christian Association, died Friday in a nursing home in Hartford, Conn.

She was the widow of William Walker Rockwell, librarian and professor of church history at the Union Theological Seminary who died May 30, 1958.

Mrs. Rockwell combined teaching with work for the YWCA. She was a 1913 graduate of Smith College and then became national secretary of the YWCA. She obtained a Ph.D. in religion at Smith and taught there for five years, 1922 to 1924.

Cliff Hall

ENGLEWOOD, N.J., Oct. 8 (AP)—Robert Clifford (Cliff) Hall, 78, stage and radio comedian widely known as the straight man in Jack Pearl's old radio series featuring "Ray on Munchausen," died Friday in Englewood Hospital of throat cancer.

He was the "Sharlie" in the query "Was you dere, Sharlie?" so often used in the radio script by Mr. Pearl after Mr. Hall contested the veracity of one of Mr. Pearl's tall stories.

Mr. Hall was born in Brooklyn and had a long career on stage and radio that ended in 1958 when he retired to the Actors Fund Home of America here.

His stint with Jack Pearl ran on radio for 15 years with the Munchausen character as the straight man but the two were together for almost 30 years in their work.

Dr. Clarence A. Manning
PLEASANTVILLE, N.J., Oct. 8 (AP)—Dr. Clarence A. Man-

Tito to Reduce Size of Yugoslav Communist Party

BELGRADE, Oct. 8 (AP)—President Tito declared yesterday that Yugoslavia's million-member Communist organization was too large and said that several hundred thousand members could be ousted to make it a disciplined, vanguard party.

The 69-year-old leader, in an interview with Dava Janovic, editor of the Zagreb daily Vjesnik, complained of a deterioration in the Communist party in recent years. The party, he said, must be reorganized from top to bottom.

"This is not in any sense a move backward to some Stalinist or other concept," he added. "It is something completely different, something that is necessary in the present phase because of the situation, because of attempts from all sides to disrupt our socialist development."



Erik Eriksen in a 1971 photo, when a bust of him was unveiled in the Danish parliament in Copenhagen.

ning, 78, associate professor of Slavic language and literature at Columbia University from 1952 until his retirement in 1958, died here Wednesday.

In World War I, Dr. Manning was a sergeant in the intelligence police corps attached to the translation section of the military intelligence division of the general staff. He then became a member of the School of Slavonic Studies of the University of London and a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and of the Slavonic Institute of Prague.

Dr. Manning held decorations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia and Lithuania. His books included "Ukrainian Literature: Studies of the Leading Authors," "Soldier of Liberty, Czarist," "Pushkin," "The Siberian Prisoner" and "Russian Influence on Early America."

George N. Cohen

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—George N. Cohen, 84, who collaborated with the late Frank Lloyd Wright in the design and construction of the Guggenheim

Museum, died on Wednesday. He resided in Hartsdale, N.Y.

Mr. Cohen, president of the Eichel Contracting Corp. and an expert in building structures of concrete, gave Mr. Wright the idea of using Gunitite as a substitute for the heavier structural concrete.

This permitted the realization of Mr. Wright's design for the Guggenheim. Mr. Cohen worked with the noted architect for 10 years on the problem of constructing the museum, distinctive for its invaginated shape.

Adm. Fred Kirtland

ROSLYN, New York, Oct. 8 (AP)—Vice Admiral Fred Kirtland (ret.), 79, commander of the battleship Alabama in the Pacific in World War II, died Saturday.

Adm. Kirtland took command of the new Alabama in 1943 and used its radar to make the first contact with a large group of Japanese aircraft in the battle of the Marianas. The ship participated in the bombardment of various enemy-held islands. After leaving the Alabama, he helped set up a naval operating base on Okinawa.

Violent Crime Growing Faster In U.S. Suburbs Than in Cities

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Violent crime in America's suburbs is increasing nearly twice as fast as in large cities, but suburban crime rates, on a per-capita basis, are still so low that even at the present rate of increase there is no chance that suburbanites will soon be in as much danger of violence as city residents.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 1971, rates of violence in the 57 cities with more than a quarter-million people rose by 7.5 percent over 1970, while in the suburbs the increase was 15.4 percent.

But what the numbers really meant was this: For every 100,000 people in the suburbs, 206 were victims of violent crimes. In the large cities the number was 1,048. In the residential middle-class suburbs in the New York metropolitan area, violence is so relatively rare that local police spend only a small amount of their time on it compared to crimes against property.

"Violence? Gosh, it's so rare here it's like asking me how many rabbits cases we've had in the last 20 years," said Chief Stephen Baran of the Greenwich, Conn., police. "More and more people are

not walking at night, for their health."

That is not to say that suburban police have nothing to do, or that residents are not worried about crime. Burglary, which has been increasing for years and is now at epidemic proportions in many areas, is the serious crime that consumes the most local police time and attracts the most attention.

The FBI report for 1971 showed that the 7.5 percent increase in violent crime in the cities amounted to 31,000 cases, while the 15.4 percent rise in the suburbs represented only 10,000 crimes—and the suburban population, outnumbering the big-city population 66.8 million to 42.6 million.

Misleading Figures
Another misleading aspect of crime statistics is the inability of overall "suburban" figures to differentiate between residential suburbia and those areas whose urban character would be obvious were they not dwarfed by a major city.

Many suburban areas have noted increases in armed robberies of gas stations, motels, restaurants and other business establishments, often near highway exits that are away from residential areas.

But street crime remains rare except for the run-down central areas of such suburban cities as Yonkers, White Plains and New Rochelle, N.Y., or Bridgeport, Conn.

Rome-Peking Pact

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (AP)—China and Italy signed an agreement in Peking today for developing friendly relations and cooperation in maritime transport between the two countries.

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سید علی النجاشی

Security Strict for Berlin Trial of Alleged Anarchist Leader

WEST BERLIN, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The strictest security precautions in postwar West Berlin surrounded the trial tomorrow of a 31-year-old man charged with founding an anarchist group suspected of bomb attacks and bank robberies.

The lawyer, 36-year-old Horst Mahler, is charged with being a ringleader of the so-called "Red Army Group" and with joining it in bank robberies with hauls totaling 220,000 marks.

Police have accused the group of murder, bank raids, arson and theft in West Germany over two years. It has also been linked with bomb attacks earlier this year in which four United States soldiers died and more than 40 people were injured.

Most of the alleged hard-core members, calling themselves "the Red Army Group," were arrested this summer. They include two other alleged leaders, Andreas Baader, 29, and Ulrike Meinhof, 33, mother of three children.

The group named its aims as organizing armed resistance against the capitalist system. Its slogan was "Destroy what is destroying you."

Security for the trial includes bricked-up windows, bullet-proof glass panes, a ban on cameras and thorough personal searches.

Following threats by leftist extremists to disrupt the trial, police with machine pistols and dogs will surround the building during the proceedings, which are expected to last three months.

More than 300 witnesses are expected to testify.

Mr. Mahler gave up a successful legal practice, specializing in financial and tax irregularities, in 1967 to devote himself to the burgeoning leftist student movement. He defended some of its early leaders.

After the attempted assassination of former student leader Rudi Dutschke in 1968, Mr. Mahler was in the front rank of a protest march against the headquarters of newspaper magnate Axel Springer which erupted into violence.

W. German Aide Goes to Moscow

HAMBURG, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—West German State Secretary Egon Bahr left for Moscow today for three days of political discussions with Kremlin leaders. The talks are expected to center on relations between East and West Germany.

His trip is seen here as potentially decisive for a speedy conclusion of a basic treaty between the two German states.

Mr. Bahr is expected to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other high government officials.

He is due back Tuesday to prepare for a new round of talks on the treaty with his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, in Bonn the following day.



RAISING THE ISSUE—A 31-year-old Boeing A-25 biplane flying over busy Tokyo on Friday and trailing an anti-pollution streamer (not shown) from its wings.

8 Die, 7 Hurt in West German Fire

TRABEN-TRARBACH, West Germany, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Eight people were killed and seven were injured in a fire yesterday which swept through the 45-bed Hotel Grafenbrunn in the wine-producing Moselle Valley, a police spokesman said.

He said seven of the persons who died were members of a tourist group of 34 making a weekend excursion to this resort town about 36 miles south of Coblenz.

Police said the fire, which broke out in the hotel restaurant at about 4 a.m. and which quickly spread through the rest of the building, caught the 44 guests in their sleep.

Four persons jumped to their deaths from fourth-floor windows to escape the flames and smoke, police said. The four others were burned to death in their rooms.

Negro Burns Self in Atlanta Protest

ATLANTA, Oct. 8 (UPI).—A black man protesting the treatment of blacks died yesterday after he set himself ablaze and ran through the middle of a band marching in downtown Atlanta.

"I tired of this old world," shouted 27-year-old Willie B. Phillips. He said he was presenting himself as a "sacrifice" and was quoted as saying, "Tell those white folks to quit treating us black folks so bad."

Korvald Named Premier, Ending Crisis in Norway

OSLO, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Norway's long-lived political "crisis" virtually ended yesterday when the 41-Common Marketers in parliament agreed on a new premier.

He is Lars Korvald, 56, leader of the small Christian People's Party and a former teacher in an agricultural school.

Mr. Korvald will run what counts to a caretaker regime till elections for a new Storting (parliament) are held next September. His government is a minority coalition of three center parties and it will be charged with just one task: negotiating the possible trade deal with the Common Market in the wake of Norway's referendum rejecting membership.

The "crisis" in this placid and able country of 4 million was averted about by the vote 12 days ago that turned down entry to the market.

Premier Trygve Bratteli of the labor party said that he would resign if the country voted "no" and he carried out his promise.

Mr. Bratteli's second biggest party, the Conservatives, also favored market membership and so said that they would not take part in any government if he poll was negative.

In a parliament of 150 members, this left only about 30 anti-market politicians to form a new government, and they are scattered among three center parties.

Bolivia Burns Cocaine

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 8 (AP).—About 670 pounds of cocaine, seized by police in years of antidrug action, went up in smoke yesterday in a downtown fire staged by authorities. Police estimated its value at \$75 million.

See It Raising False Hopes

U.S., China Rebuff Soviet Plea That UN Prepare Arms Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 8 (AP).—The United States lined up with China yesterday against a Soviet proposal that the UN General Assembly start preparing now for a world disarmament conference in the next few years.

A U.S. note to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expressed belief that the assembly should avoid raising hopes throughout the world that it might now be possible to make rapid, major progress toward general disarmament through preparations for, and convening of, a world disarmament conference.

"To decide now to begin such preparations or to set a time for such a conference would inevitably lead to frustration and disappointment," the note went on. "The result would be damaging, not helpful, to the real task of developing the techniques and mutual confidence involved in limiting and repudiating armaments."

China's Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua told the 132-nation assembly Tuesday, "The world disarmament conference as proposed by the Soviet Union has neither the necessary requisites nor clear aim."

"It would in fact be an 'empty-talk club' which would indulge in far-ranging, rambling discourse without solving any practical problems. To hold such a conference would only serve to hood-

wink and lull the people of the world. It is better not to hold it."

China's position on the conference was stated in the assembly's general debate. The U.S. position came out later in a document reproducing replies of 33 UN members to questions on the subject put by the secretary-general.

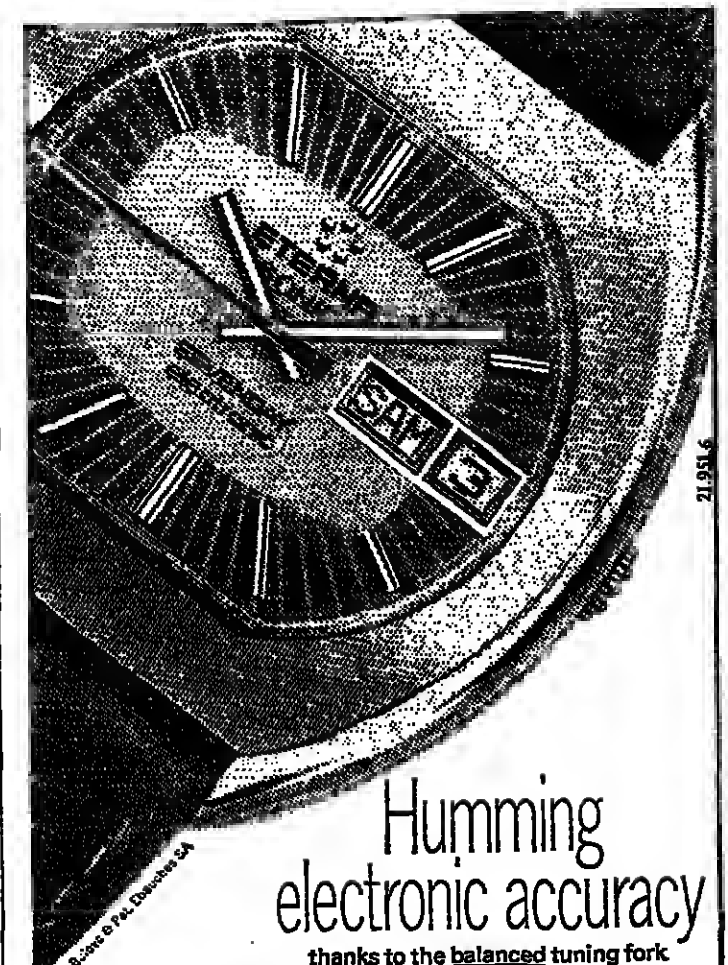
The assembly had framed the questions last Dec. 16 in a resolution postponing debate on the idea of a world disarmament conference to this year. Both China and the United States pressed for the postponement, but neither at that time rejected the idea out of hand.

Gromyko's Proposal

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who had originally called for such a conference in the assembly in September, 1971, specified in a note to Mr. Waldheim two months ago that the assembly now should set up a committee to prepare for it, and the conference should be held one or two years after the preparations were completed.

He proposed a preparatory committee of 30 to 35 members, including all the 25 countries active in the Geneva disarmament talks and all five nuclear powers.

The replies Mr. Waldheim got showed three of the five—the Soviet Union, Britain and France—in favor of starting preparations for the conference at the current assembly session. But the disagreement of the other two—the United States and China—was a serious complication.



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Already Seeking Private Job Before Election

Biography Says Heath Thought He'd Lose

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Edward Heath was convinced he would lose Britain's 1970 general election and retire from politics without ever becoming prime minister, a new biography says.

The book, written with Mr. Heath's help and approval, is the first public admission that Mr. Heath too was depressed by unanimous polls and forecasts which made him the kind of underdog in Britain that Sen. George McGovern is in the U.S. presidential election this year.

But Mr. Heath confounded virtually all the experts and won election in one of the biggest upsets in British history.

The book, "Edward Heath, Prime Minister," by Margaret

Laing, says that a week before Britain's 1970 election Mr. Heath was convinced 30 years of ambition were coming to an end and he would be leaving politics for good.

At that point every poll without exception predicted a landslide victory for then Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor party. Mr. Heath, who had been defeated by Mr. Wilson in 1966, was universally expected to be replaced as head of the Conservative party.

It was only in the final week-end before the balloting that just one public opinion poll documented a shift in voter attitude and rightly predicted a victory for Mr. Heath.

The week before the election, Miss Laing's book says, Mr. Heath arranged a meeting for the day after polling to chart his future in private industry. Business leaders were invited to attend and advise him on various options.

The weekend before the election, none of Mr. Heath's colleagues thought he could win, and one member of the present cabinet told Miss Laing that Mr. Heath himself "certainly did not at that stage."

The former cabinet minister told Miss Laing, "If I had lost, I have absolutely no doubt whatever in my mind that Ted would have been flung out. I think they would have gone for him at once."

During the campaign and after the election, Mr. Heath and the Conservatives maintained their party's own private surveys had shown the public opinion polls favoring Mr. Wilson were wrong.

There was never a hint of Tony Blair in public.

Miss Laing's book throws new light on the campaign period. It was written with Mr. Heath's approval. The author had access to more documents than earlier biographers and was able to interview Mr. Heath, his family and close friends.

Mr. Heath's upset victory was later attributed partly to overconfidence by Mr. Wilson and an unusually large number of traditional Labor supporters who did not vote. And Mr. Heath was credited with catching the support of housewives late in the campaign by promising to cut prices and cure inflation.

The surprise triumph, achieved almost single-handedly by Mr. Heath without the confidence of many Conservative supporters, left the new prime minister unusual freedom to pick cabinet colleagues and order policy changes thereafter.

Miss Laing's book also discloses

Britain, Iceland End Initial 'Cod' Talks

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—A British delegation returned tonight from Reykjavik, Iceland, after exploratory talks on the dispute over Iceland's unilaterally declared 50-mile fishing limit.

The talks were officially described as friendly and useful. The delegation leader, Curtis Keeble, who is a Foreign Office assistant under secretary, said tonight: "We made good progress—enough at least for a proper reopening of talks. No date has been set yet."



Edward Heath

that Mr. Heath, a bachelor, kept a photograph of a girl friend by his bed for 13 years after she married someone else.

Kay Raven

The girl, Kay Raven, was a childhood friend of Mr. Heath's at Broadstairs, their home town. Their friendship lasted 15 years, up to the time Mr. Heath became a parliamentary candidate, Miss Raven then married a farmer.

"The friendship had been too deep to go unmentioned by both parties," Miss Laing wrote. "He never again formed a relationship that looked even remotely to the most hopeful friend like leading to romance."

Mr. Heath removed the photograph from his bedside after he became leader of the opposition, when more and more visitors were admitted to his chambers and he had to "edit even his memories."

The book was published today by Sidgwick and Jackson.

Little Violence

Ulster Catholics Hold Parade, Biggest Since 'Bloody Sunday'

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Civil-rights demonstrators paraded through Northern Ireland's second city today to mark the fourth anniversary of a protest march that ended in violence and detonated the sectarian strife that has racked the province since.

About 2,000 Catholics filed from their Bogside and Creggan enclaves to join the parade and listen to speeches by leaders of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association.

British troops in Londonderry reported only one incident—a bout of stone-throwing between Catholic and Protestant youths as the parade broke up.

It was the biggest turnout of Londonderry Catholics since "Bloody Sunday" last January, when 13 Catholic men and youths were killed in clashes with British paratroopers during another protest demonstration.

Sunday's parade was in memory of Oct. 5 and 6 in 1969, when a civil-rights march to highlight Catholic grievances—job discrimination, lack of housing and a voting system favoring Ulster's Protestant majority—was broken up by police.

The rioting on the 5th spilled over into the following day and focused world attention on the plight of the Northern Ireland Catholics. It also set off a chain of disturbances.

Since the first man was killed, almost exactly a year later, Ulster's fatality toll in violence involving Catholic and Protestant

guerrillas and the British Army, sent to try to keep the peace, has risen to at least 597.

The Londonderry march came after weekend violence claimed two more lives.

A 22-year-old mother of three children, Mrs. Olive McConnell, was killed, and her infant daughter Siobhan was injured when a car bomb exploded yesterday outside an Irish Republican Army meeting place in Belfast. The child was not seriously hurt.

A few hours later, British troops in Newton Stewart, County Tyrone, shot dead a 17-year-old boy who ignored an order to halt after a local cinema was bombed.

An army spokesman said the youth was seen carrying an object and trying to clamber over a wall when he disobeyed the shouted order.

Near Portadown, in County Armagh, a gasoline station was blown up early today without casualties.

At Crossmaglen, near northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic, a soldier escaped unhurt when a small bomb he was dragging from a shop exploded.

Meanwhile, in a book, "States of Ireland," to be published in London tomorrow, Irish Republic legislator Conor Cruise O'Brien, United Nations representative in the Congo in 1961, warns that a Protestant counteroffensive is inevitable in Ireland unless IRA violence is curbed.

Mr. O'Brien cites two possible futures for Ireland—one "benign," the other "malignant."

The first could come about if the Catholic minority in the North should reject the IRA, allowing the gunmen to be neutralized and paving the way for talks and political reconstruction.

The second would result from continued IRA operations, provoking an armed Protestant backlash threatening the lives of thousands in the Catholic ghettos, intervention by the army of the Irish Republic and United Nations involvement causing a complete polarization between the communities.

Mr. O'Brien is the opposition Irish Labor party's Ulster spokesman in the republic's Parliament and a fierce opponent of the IRA.

MPs, Police Hunt GI Wanted in 3 Killings on Train

GRIESHHEIM, Germany, Oct. 8 (UPI).—German police and American MPs searched a wooded area with dogs and helicopters today looking for an escaped U.S. soldier wanted for the murder of three persons.

The manhunt began at about 10 a.m. after a German school teacher told police that he had seen a man running through the woods. The man fitted the description of Sgt. Thomas de Gregorio, 26, of Hialeah, Fla., the teacher said.

Sgt. de Gregorio is wanted for the murder of two American military guards and a German cleaning woman, all three of whom were shot to death early Friday aboard a train.

The two guards were taking Sgt. de Gregorio back to the 1st Armored Division base in Bamberg, Germany. Sgt. de Gregorio had been AWOL from his unit since Oct. 3 and was picked up by authorities in Denmark.

Meanwhile, American police were alerted after it appeared that Sgt. de Gregorio might not have jumped from the train shortly after the killings. Police believe that he may have hidden aboard the train and left it at Innsbruck, the end of the run. Italian police also have been alerted.

Heavy Drinking Found Threat to Heart Muscle

BOSTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Heavy drinking may cause damage to the heart muscle, a team of doctors at Leonard Shattuck Hospital reported in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The doctors said they found the action of the myocardium, the heart wall which gives the organ its pumping action, was impaired in 26 alcoholics who had been drinking up to a quart of alcohol a day.

None of the patients had shown any previous signs of heart disease and they had had nothing to drink for 48 to 72 hours before the tests.

The researchers, Drs. David H. Spodis, Paul Garfield and Veronica M. Pigott, reported they found inefficient heart action, faster heartbeats than normal, and abnormal electrocardiograms.

The study was done under a grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Heart and Lung Institute.

Jordan Expels Iraqi

BAGHDAD, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Jordan has expelled Fud al-Khalil, director of the Iraq News Agency office in Amman, the agency reported here today.

It said Mr. Khalil was arrested in Amman yesterday, questioned and then taken under guard to the Syrian border. The Jordanian authorities gave no reasons for the expulsion, it added.



Hywel Bennet as Bakke in John McGrath's new play.

Theater in London

A Play That Doesn't Betray Its Origin as Adapted Novel

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 8 (HTI).—It is odd, the way that adaptations from novels or short stories work far better in the cinema than on the stage. It is easier to find a visual equivalent for the in-

terior life of a work of fiction than it is to externalize the conflicts through a theatrical situation. There is nearly always a secondhand feel about plays based on novels. Fortunately, apart from costly musicals, theater is not so dependent upon the best-seller syndrome as film.

Occasionally, though, there are plays that do not betray their origins. Such is "Bakke's Night of Fame" (at the Shaw Theatre) by that excellent playwright John McGrath. He seems to have been genuinely excited by William Butler's novel "A Danish Gambit" and has translated it to the stage without falsifying the original.

The situation is, in itself, dramatic: a young murderer's last night in a condemned cell. Bakke is determined to fight against the dying of the light. He taunts his tense guards, his bouncy jailer, and the young and inexperienced priest who attempts to comfort him. He takes advantage of his situation to run rings around the well-meaning, cajoling and wheedling to gain his final demand, a meeting with his executioner or, as Bakke alternatively labels him, his buddy and his murderer.

The play, strong and gripping, full of insight and humor, is well directed by Peter James and has a convincing set designed by Johanna Bryant. There is, too, a fine performance from David Healy as a hearty, insecure jailer. Bakke is a complex character, a jailhouse Hamlet. Hywel Bennet, who gave a good account of Mark Antony in Mr. James's recent "Julius Caesar" at the Young Vic, is not always convincing in the role, too stolid to suggest Bakke's quickness of mind. It is, though, good to see an actor who has been typecast in so many films attempting something different and different.

Frank Harvey's adaptation of a Thomas Hardy story "On the Western Circuit" which he has retitled "The Day After the Fair" provides thoroughly conventional West End play material at the Lyric Theatre. He has been forced to spin out his material to what seems an inordinate length and to resort to some inevitably staccato contractions. These betray the truth of the original story, even though the play does finally convey Hardy's bleak view of the human condition.

Deborah Kerr, returning to the London stage after some 20 years, plays the part, familiar from many of her films, of a prima, governess lady who cracks under the strain of unrequited passion. The wife of an uncouth brewer (Duncan Lamont) obsessed by his business, she befriends a pretty young servant girl who falls in love with young man—a gentleman, indeed—whom she meets at a fair.

He courts her by letter. She, being illiterate, persuades her mistress to answer his letters on her behalf. The result is that the mistress pours her own frustrated feelings into the letters.

Woman Dies, Arsonist Sought in 5 Paris Fires

PARIS, Oct. 8 (HTI).—Police arrested six persons suspected of starting a series of fires near the Bourne last night, but released them after interrogation.

A woman, a 44-year-old nurse, suffocated in one of the five basement and street-level fires. Damage in each building was minor and the flames were quickly extinguished, the police said. They found matches and half-burned pads near refuse containers.

and the luckless recipient comes to believe that the girl he casually reduced would make a fine wife.

Mr. Harvey's play is subtly crafted and offers a good deal of pleasure in its artificial way. It is acted with conviction, particularly by Julia Foster as the servant girl greedy for marriage. But for all that, it seems a pretty pointless exercise.

The Forthright Theatre's production of "England's Ireland," a collaborative effort by A. M. Ewart, Howard Brenton, Brian Clark, David Edgar, Francis Fuchs, David Hare, and Sam Wilson, which at the Royal Court a week ago, opens at the Roundhouse for a week from tomorrow. It is extremely welcome as an attempt at home-grown political theater, even though, in comparison to the Forthright's multi-authored "Lay By" last year, it is a failure.

It mixes documentary, anecdote, songs, sketches, and plays set in the past and future in an attempt to comprehend the current troubles in Ireland and relate them to past and present English attitudes. The authors have great contempt for politicians of all parties, who are shown as doing little more than mangling a Herman Melvillean witicism ("The essence of civilization is that when one is sick, the white wine comes up with the fish.")

But it is not enough to reduce the Rev. Ian Paisley to a comic-strip character or to rely on a portentous rhetoric that equates the torture of a Catholic with the crucifixion of Christ. The best points are made at the end, in a direct address to the audience over William Whitelaw's plea for a return to normality. Is it normal, demands the cast, for 5 percent of the population of Ulster to own 47 percent of the wealth? Then, while you are digesting that astonishing statistic, they ask whether it is normal for 10 percent of the population of England to own 83 percent of the country's wealth. The evening would have benefited from a similar cool approach throughout.

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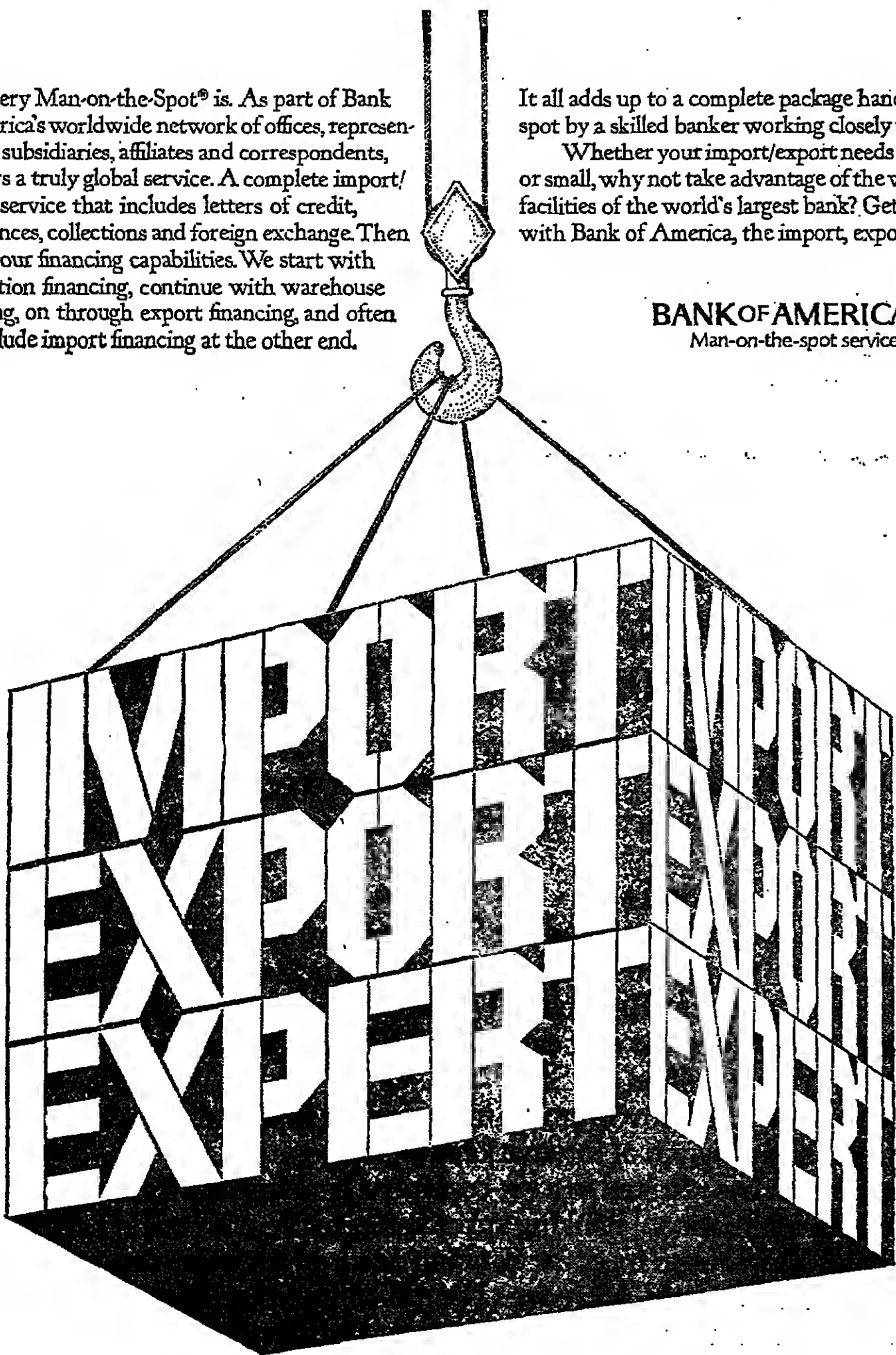
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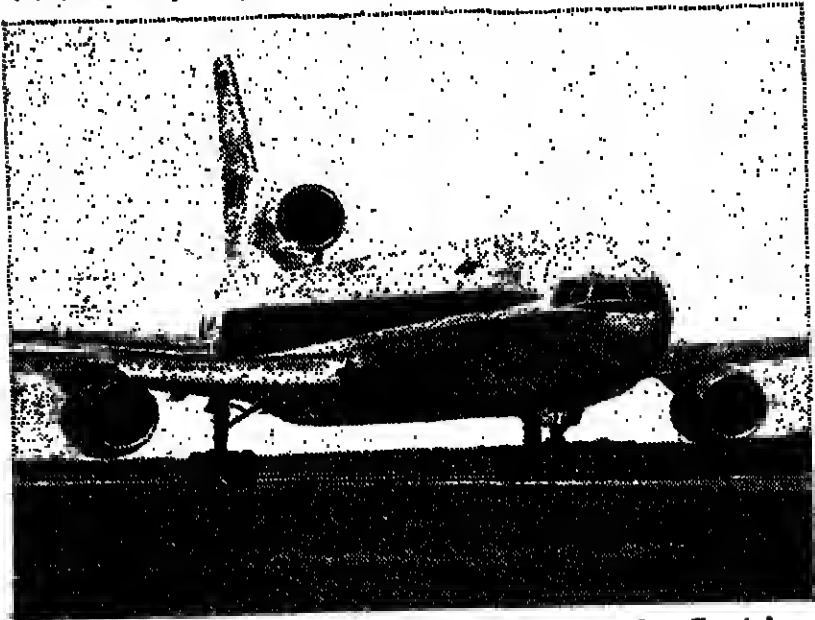
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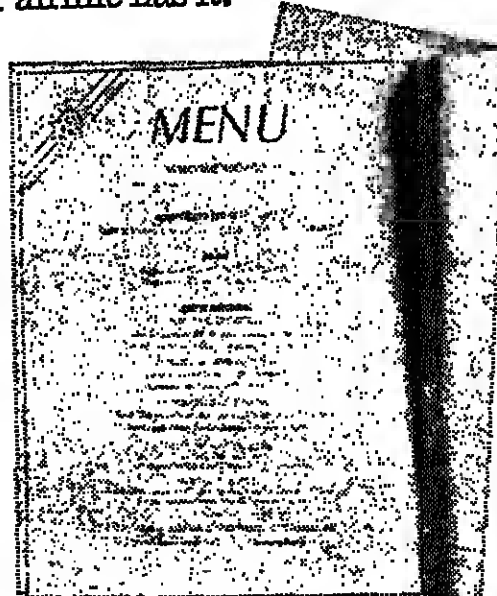
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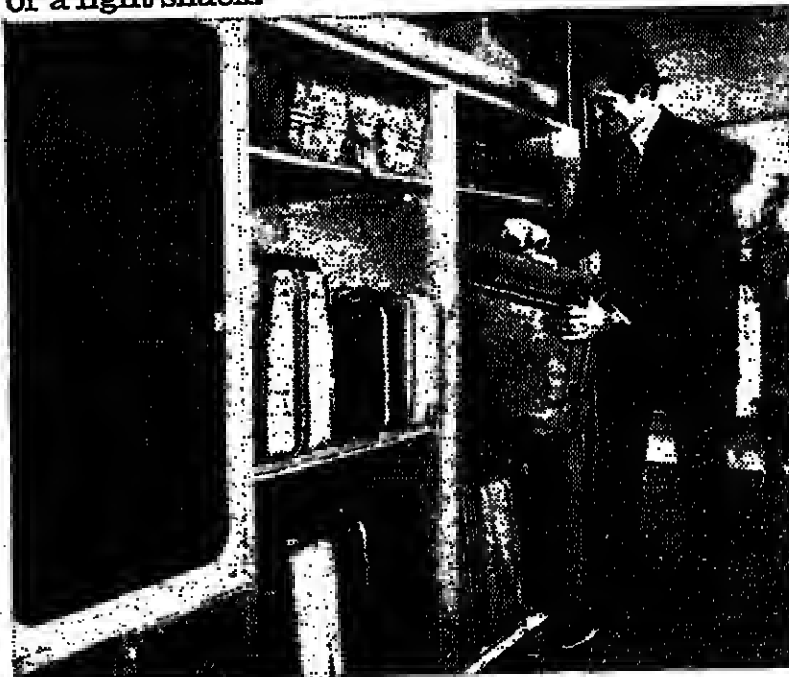
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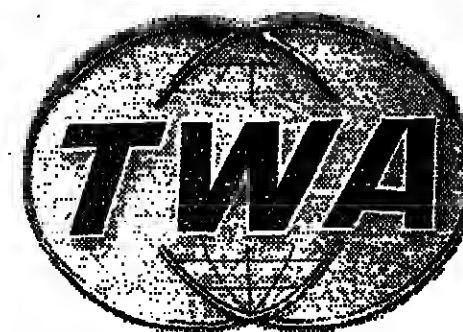
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A Look at Nixon's 'Landslide' a Month Before the Vote

by David S. Broder

WASHINGTON (WP).—The picture of the 1972 presidential race at mid-campaign, one month to go, can be summed up in two remarks. First, about President Nixon's lead. Clark MacGregor, the chairman of the Committee for Re-election of the President, said today: "We have no state surveys showing us behind."

Second, he adds, as if that is too much like bragging, not surveying all 50 states. "We're just guessing we're ahead here today except the state of Columbia."

Using both those professions, politicians have some idea of what they're saying, could dismiss the election in case of a Nixon landslide. The problem is that there's still for doubt about the true nature of that "landslide"; for example, Mr. Nixon even managed to carry his state of California, which in his two previous presidential campaigns. A "landslide" which the presumed winner's state is not secure obviously is some explaining.

If more must one examine effects of a big Nixon victory, both sides concede would be today were Nov. 7, on contests for governor, senator or representative.

Mr. Nixon is as strong as the polls indicate, and as by-state analyses confirm, Republican candidates ought to riding the broadest set of identical coalitions they've had in generations. Instead, what hears from a top A.P.-C.I.O. editor, not given to chronic optimism, is that "harrowing, I can't see the Democrats either the House or the Senate."

And a Republican strategist adds that the GOP will do to hold its own in the for governorships, where already outnumbered, 30 to 10 today.

An effort to probe this most likely "landslide" at mid-campaign, The Washington Post last week sought detailed reports from its correspondents in all 50 states on what was happening in the campaign and why. These reports



Democratic candidate George McGovern, introduced in St. Louis by onetime running mate, Sen. Thomas Eagleton (right).

were measured against the appraisals of the party functionaries in the rival Washington headquarters and the impressions of Post staff reporters who have been in well over half the states themselves since Labor Day.

As of today, the biggest single story of the election clearly is the potential scale of Richard Nixon's victory. While the national polls credit him with a 28-point lead over McGovern, state after state produces polls and politicians' judgments that the President may win by 2 to 1 or even 3 to 1. Today, it's clear, McGovern would be buried in electoral votes as deep as Alf Landon.

The reasons are similar across the country: "an emotional mistrust of McGovern" in Alabama; "many voters are just scared of McGovern on taxes, welfare, amnesty, abortion, etc." in Connecticut; "they regard him as a giveaway man" in Montana; "the things that have been hung

on McGovern... are anathema to most voters" in Utah.

The correspondents report that, without having bothered to campaign in the traditional sense, Mr. Nixon has moved to a position of greater political power than he has known at any time in his long career.

Whether he can sustain that position in the next four weeks—when he becomes candidate Nixon again—is another question. Virtually all the reports speak of expectation in both camps that the race "will tighten up."

It is that expectation that underlies what the Post's William Greider calls "the uncanny serenity" aboard the McGovern campaign plane, the Dakota Queen II.

Conceding that they may be behind today in all 50 states, and almost certainly do not lead in more than four (plus the District of Columbia), the McGovern strategists literally do not see any place to go but up.

Their private polling tells them McGovern has already turned the corner with Jewish voters and is substantially reducing the defections in that group. They expect similar gains among blue-collar workers and other traditional Democrats.

McGovern is in better shape on the West Coast than in the East, in states where he campaigned during the primaries. The South is a virtual wipeout, written off except for Texas and Arkansas—and some would say he might as well forget those states, too.

Of the major states, Massachusetts is closest to being in McGovern's grasp and California, oddly, is perhaps his next best bet. The ethnic defections that are bleeding McGovern in the Northeast and Great Lakes areas seem less visible in California, and the memories of the "old Nixon" are perhaps stronger there.

Whatever the case, McGovern's strategy for the next four weeks

calls for him to secure Massachusetts and California on the two coasts and to go after these other 17 states: Oregon, Washington, Texas, Arkansas, South Dakota (his home state, which he is losing, as of now), Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Together, those 17 states, plus Massachusetts, California and the District, have 319 electoral votes—49 more than are needed for victory.

Realistically, McGovern's chances of taking even half those states look remote. But that is the possibility Mr. Nixon must forego by his campaigning. The other, and perhaps more compelling, reason for the President to hit the campaign trail is the evident need for his help if Republicans are to approach their goals in the congressional and gubernatorial contests.

Of most importance to the President, one can guess, is the achievement—of a Republican Senate—the goal for which he worked so hard without success in 1970.

To take over the Senate, Republicans need a net gain of five seats. As of now, the Post survey puts them ahead—but narrowly—in the contest for Democratic-held seats in Rhode Island and New Mexico, with a healthy chance also of succeeding the Democratic incumbents in Oklahoma, Montana, North Carolina and Georgia.

More uphill struggles face the Republicans in their effort to take over in Virginia, Alabama and Louisiana. With six reasonable prospects and three long shots, the Republicans would seem to have ample opportunity. But the survey also discloses that their incumbents are in some real jeopardy in Delaware, Michigan, Texas and perhaps Oregon, and that they have a fight on their hands in holding Republican retirees'

seats in South Dakota, Idaho and Kentucky.

The degree of risk varies from state to state, and doubtless will change as the campaign develops, but even a listing of the states indicates the importance of Mr. Nixon's role. With the possible exception of Rhode Island, he's regarded as running ahead of the Republican senatorial candidate in all those states, and his willingness or unwillingness to lend his weight to their cause could make a difference in the battle for the Senate.

Capturing the House is a much larger order for the Republicans—even if the Nixon landslide materializes.

They would need a net gain of 39 seats to elect Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R., Mich.) as speaker, assuming each party fills its two existing vacancies. As of now, the estimates of the rival party headquarters point to a Republican gain of 12 to 26 seats—well

short of the number that would remove Speaker Carl Albert and the Democratic committee chairmen from their posts of power.

There will be a bigger-than-usual turnover in House membership next January. At least 57 incumbents—32 Democrats and 25 Republicans—have announced they are retiring, have filed for other offices or have been defeated in the primaries.

But the prospects for big shifts in party strength seem more limited. Reapportionment and redistricting on 1970 census figures has moved many members around and has created three races—one each in Iowa, Texas and Wisconsin—in which incumbents of opposite parties are matched against each other.

Across the country, redistricting probably worked somewhat to the Republicans' advantage; most of the lost seats came in the Democratic big cities, and most of the new ones are in the suburbs.

Anything But Dead

Republican losses in the mid-term battles for governorships and state legislatures kept the GOP from achieving anything like the gains they had expected from reapportionment. Indeed, in the two states that gained the most new seats—California and Florida—there's a lively possibility today that Democrats may reap most of the gains.

Republicans are looking for multiseat gains in New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Colorado, Mississippi and perhaps South Carolina. House gains in the South, where Mr. Nixon's strength seems greatest, are limited by the ticket-splitting proclivities of voters there and the large number of uncontested Democratic candidates. Most of the 53 incumbents without major party opposition in November are Dixie Democrats.

With many of the major states electing their governors in non-presidential years, there's less emphasis on the statehouse battles in 1972. Among the big states, Democrats seem sure to hold Texas and are threatening to capture Illinois. The best Republican chances for pickups seem to be in Rhode Island, North Dakota and Missouri, with long-shot chances in Montana and Kansas.

On the other hand, the Democrats are threatening not only in Illinois, but in Indiana, Washington, Delaware, West Virginia and New Hampshire—a range of political territory which indicates that whatever McGovern's problems, the Democrats at mid-campaign look anything but dead.



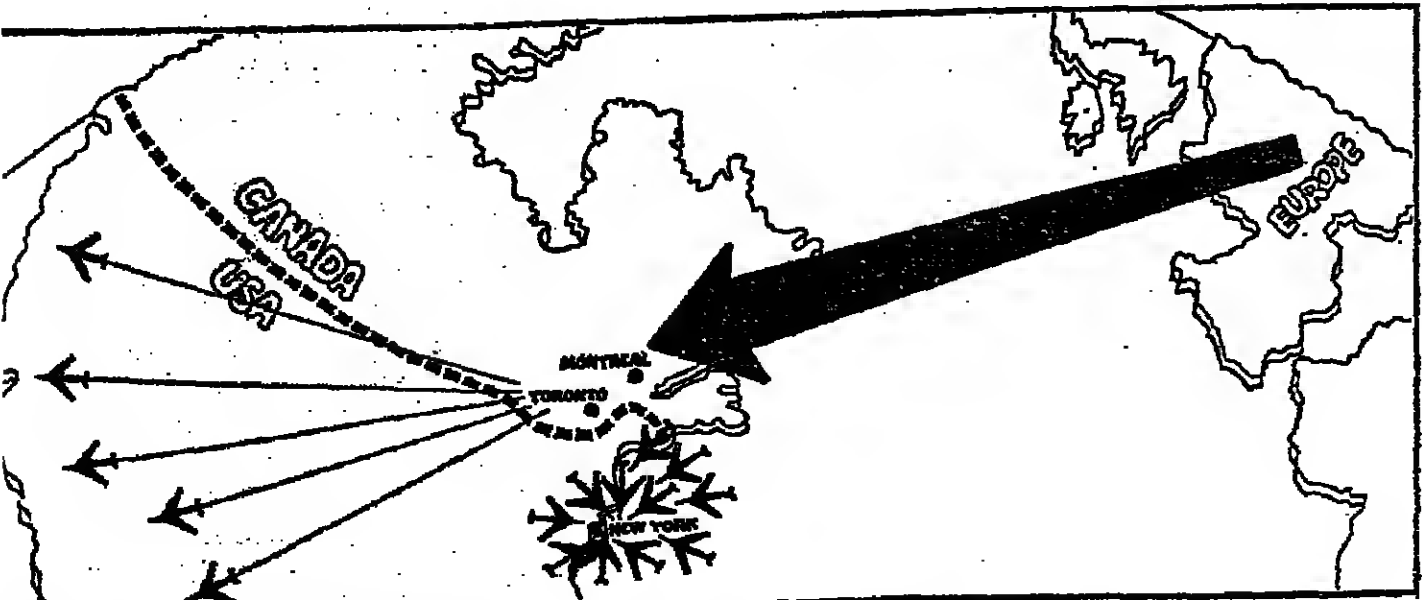
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China and the Just War

China made it clear when it finally entered the United Nations that it would pursue a policy of appealing to the third world against imperialism, neo-colonialism and the superpowers (meaning, of course, the Soviet Union and the United States). And this approach was reaffirmed in the formal statement with which Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Quan-hua made Peking's contribution to the opening of the current session of the General Assembly.

For, at a time when the powers, super and not-so-super, are trying, each in its own style, to work toward the easing of international tensions and the reduction of the danger of war, Mr. Chiao stated flatly: "We support just wars and oppose unjust wars. If a socialist still wants to be a socialist, he should not oppose wars indiscriminately."

This represents a remarkable shift of emphasis, not by China, necessarily, or by the third world to which it was appealing. Rather, the shift lies in the intellectual climate of the other two worlds. There was a time when socialism was hailed as the method to end all wars; when the support of their respective governments by the socialists of Germany and France in 1914 seemed a betrayal of a great ideal, and when the infant Soviet Union argued for universal disarmament in the League of Nations. Then it was the powers who seemed to pose the peril to peace (although it was the little Balkan states who did most of the fighting in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century) and as late as the 1950s the third

world was rallying around Nehru (and Chou En-lai) to oppose a peace front to the war-threatening powers.

The nub of the Chinese argument, to be sure, lies in the difference between just and unjust wars, a matter over which theologians were wrangling long before Marx appeared on the world scene. China would insist that the maintenance of the status quo is unjust for the peoples emerging, or not yet emerged, from colonialism, and would equate, say, Israel, with imperialism.

Many non-Chinese, and non-Arabs, would quarrel with this last. After all, the Soviet Union was strongly pro-Israel at a time when most Arab states were monarchies of a sort. But the flaws in the Chinese position do not end there: China has had little sympathy with the Tibetans who opposed Chinese rule, with Bengalis seeking independence from Pakistan, with the lower caste nationalists of Taiwan as well as with those whose title is capitalized.

In other words, China's support of the third world is as selective as the jihad preached by Libya's Col. Qadhafi, who, as an ardent Moslem, not only wishes to help his fellow-religionists in the Philippines but such honorary Mahometans as the Irish Republican Army and the Maltese nationalists. It would seem that none of the three worlds will find much light or leading in such definitions of the just war. Perhaps it will be necessary again to return to a cross-grained general from Ohio and decide, with William Tecumseh Sherman, simply that war is hell.

McGovern and the World

In his first comprehensive foreign policy speech of the campaign, Sen. George McGovern has emphatically rejected isolationism and summoned the nation to a "new internationalism," rooted in historic American ideals and fueled less by military might and a narrow nationalism than by economic strength and a willingness to share it with the less fortunate world. The speech in Cleveland was clearly in reply to the Nixon campaign charges that Mr. McGovern's proposals for withdrawal from Vietnam, cutting American forces in Europe and slashing the defense budget portended a retreat to pre-World War II isolationism.

Thus, Mr. McGovern's "new internationalism" would be supported by "a strong national defense, but one free of waste . . . forces fully adequate to defend our own land and to fill vital defense commitments." He would keep American forces in Japan to defend that country and head off any temptation for it to develop its own "massive (nuclear) military arsenal." He would reinforce this country's commitment to Israel and retain "sufficient American power in the area" to remove any doubt about it.

Sen. McGovern implies that he would also keep some American forces in Europe indefinitely, after an initial reduction, but rejects the idea that maintaining American forces at present levels would enhance prospects for negotiating mutual troops cuts between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. He is more concerned about reassuring Europe as to the American commitment to the success of the European Economic Community than to the Atlantic Alliance.

Mr. McGovern makes clear that in trying to curb the arms race and trim this country's excess arsenal, he would not begin with "excessive trust" in the Soviet Union nor rely on "Moscow's good intentions." He rightly charges President Nixon with failure to consult his allies adequately and thus

reviving fears that Washington and Moscow—in typical nineteenth-century manner—reach big power agreements at Europe's expense.

The whole McGovern thrust is away from a world relying on nuclear arms, crippling defense budgets and an outdated balance-of-power concept—toward a future in which the nations will finally forge a global partnership to prevent the growing "gap between rich and poor from widening, to promote sound development, to defuse the population explosion and to preserve the environment. The senator has taken to heart U. Thant's stark warning of 1969 that the world had only 10 years left in which to bring such problems under control—and he intends to act on that assumption if elected.

Any globe-encompassing speech is bound to be short on detail—and this was no exception. Mr. McGovern would "maintain the power we need," but—aside from the Far and Middle East—he does not cite those "vital defense commitments" he promises to honor. He would recognize the government of mainland China, without saying how he would extricate this country from its obligations to Taiwan. Neither does President Nixon. Latin America is mentioned only glancingly, with no reference to the Alliance for Progress or the Inter-American System—an area also largely ignored by the present administration.

Mr. McGovern's document contains the inevitable generalizations, and his idealism, unfortunately, sounds dated in a cynical, disillusioned time. However, he emerges clearly as a dedicated internationalist, and he makes an effective argument that it is the Nixon administration—by insensitivity to allies and trading partners, ignorance of developing countries and indifference to traditional American ideals—that risks a dangerous isolation for the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Scandinavian EEC Perspectives

Relief in Brussels following the Danish referendum in favor of joining the EEC is due not least to the fact that rejection by Denmark would have opened the possibility of a change in European equilibrium. Last week commentators were still parading the specter of a "Finlandized" Scandinavia. This danger now seems over and it is now the hope that Denmark will act as a bridge by way of which the remaining Scandinavian countries will gradually reach a rapprochement with the communities. Practically nobody in Brussels believes the Norwegian decision to be final; many even believe that a recapitulated vote would already reverse the verdict today. In any case, it is being emphasized, Norway has not formally rejected the accession treaty but has merely not yet submitted it to parliament for ratification.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zürich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

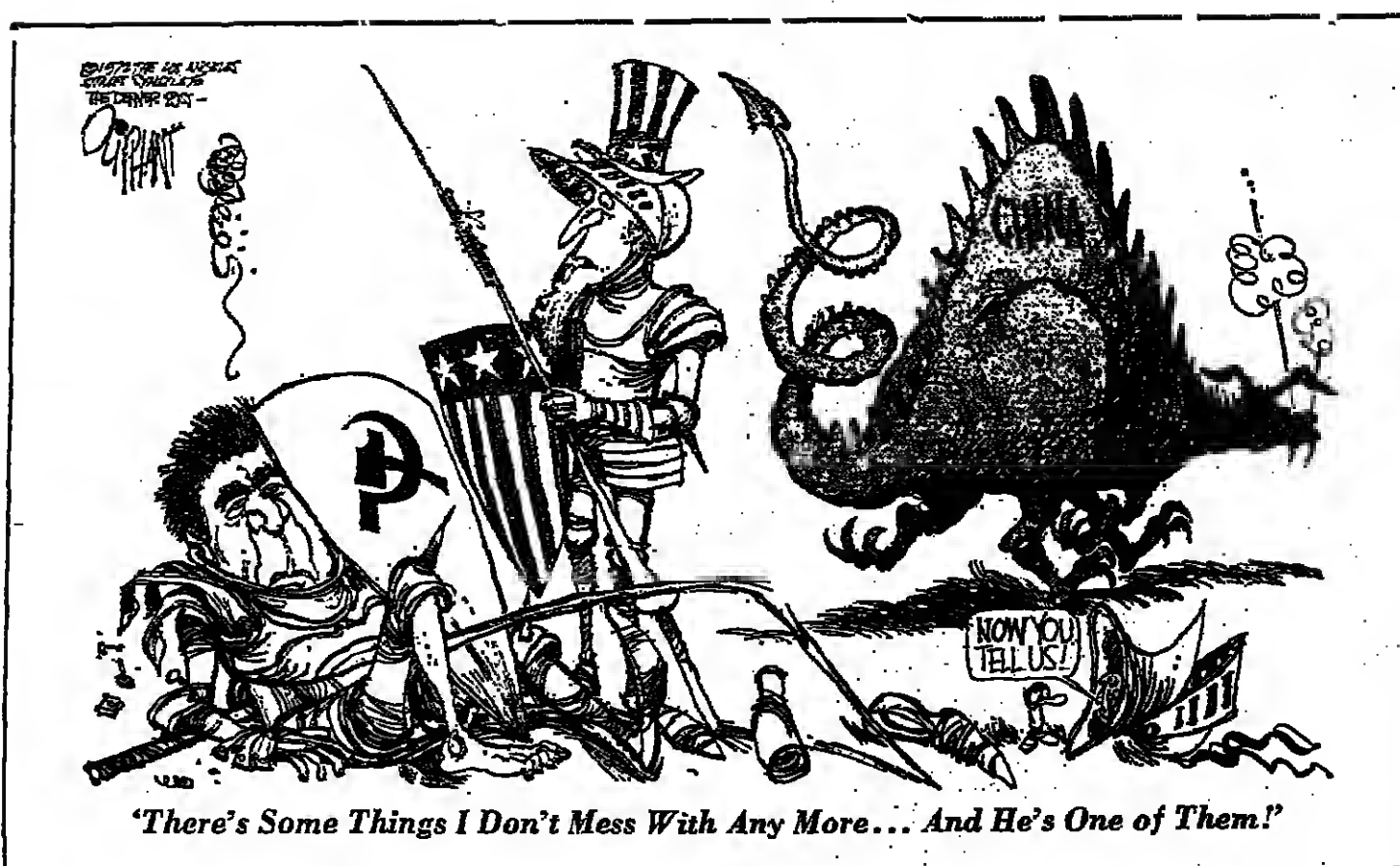
October 9, 1897

BERLIN—Slowly but firmly the anti-dueling movement is gaining ground in this country. It is not only in the army that the rules against duels are more strictly enforced, for there is spreading among students of the universities and other high schools an agitation in favor of instituting a court of honor for quarrels that until now have mostly been settled by sword or pistol. The University of Berlin has taken the lead in this matter.

Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1922

NEW YORK—New champions of the world, or should we say once again, the New York Giants, for the 10th time, are the baseball champions of the world. The men of McGraw achieved this amazing distinction by defeating Miller Huggins' New York Yankees in four straight games. Not since 1914 when the Boston Braves beat the Philadelphia Athletics has a fall classic been decided in such fashion. One game ended in a tie. Babe Ruth got 2 hits in 19 at-bats.



The Fable of the Elephant

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Once upon a time there was a big elephant who ruled over the animal kingdom for four long years, surveying the universe from his big flying machine, appearing occasionally on television, and preaching the gospel of peace, prosperity, law and order.

Now, this was a pretty restless time. The other big elephants were doing all right and the fat cats were dining on cream and honey. Everything looked fairly good, particularly the cute chicks who had long hair and very short skirts, but a lot of the little animals were in trouble, and some of them were even hungry.

So one day a little donkey from the prairies came slogging and said he thought the animal kingdom needed a new leader, for example himself, and the No. 1 elephant just laughed and laughed.

"Look at the facts," the donkey said. "The elephant talks of peace, but there is no peace. He talks of prosperity, but over 5 million animals are out of work. He boasts about good times, but the mice are paying 20 percent more for cheese. He promised to bring the lions and the lambs together, but the lions ate up all the lambs and even the tigers are scared to go out in the forest after dark."

"Listen to the jackass," said the elephant. "I won't reply to this rubbish, but I will say this. Who made peace with the bears? Who flew to the very middle of the animal kingdom and tamed the dragon? Who saved half a million grunts from the great swamp where they were sinking when I took over the kingdom?"

At this, all the elephants began waving their trunks and shouting "four more years," and the jackass joined in and began barking at the donkeys, and the bears and the dragons nodded their heads and swished their tails.

"I have been misrepresented by the donkeys," the No. 1 elephant continued. "They go around chattering against me in the night. They call me names, and I have big ears. They publish their slanders on every tree in the forest, and the elephant remembers."

"Eight more years," roared the bears, who were lolling at the edge of the forest gobbling cheap wheat. "Twelve more years," insisted the fat cats.

The elephant threw his trunk over one tusk, wiped the TV makeup off his face and grinned. "I don't say everything is perfect in the animal kingdom. There has been some loose living around here. I have seen the lion-headed dogs in the poppy patch. I have seen the roosters chasing the

chicks, and even vice versa. And there is crime and profiteering and unemployment.

"But these are not the important things. All animals must learn to see things as the elephant sees them: from on high. If you are hungry, you must realize that most animals are not hungry. If you are old or sick, you must understand that most animals are not old or sick. It is the general state of things that counts. The lions may be eating the lambs, but the rate of lamb-eating has gone down two-thirds of 1 percent in the last four years, and who can match that?" (Cries of "16 more years!")

"I can," brayed the donkey, and demanded equal time. "The elephant remembers what he wants to remember," the donkey said. "A hungry lion can't eat the gross animal product. A lamb in the claws of a lion can't concentrate on the declining rate of the lion's appetite. It has to think about the decline of lambs."

"Any jackass knows that. The elephant says he has made peace with the bear and tamed the dragon, and rescued the grunts, but the bear took our grain and is still helping to feed the grunts. He didn't tame them. He bribed them, and what did the mice around here get out of all that?"

"The elephant is deceiving you. He covers up his blunders. He

works with the bugs to spy on the donkeys in the night. He makes deals with the bears at our expense. The survival of the fittest in our kingdom has been replaced by the triumph of the trickiest. What this forest needs is a good honest clumsy jackass."

But the snakes hissed and the bears growled and the lions roared and the fat cats merely grinned and most of the animals cheered the elephant and their cries shook the forest. "Twenty more years," they shouted. "Make it 40," roared the jackals, and the elephant smiled and winked at the fat cats.

MORAL: TRUTH IS INDEED MUCH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Norway, Denmark and the EEC

By Bernard D. Nossiter

COPENHAGEN—Along the street, this city's glittering pedestrian street, shops are bursting with handsome porcelain, smart dresses, elegant silver and fancy food.

On Karl Johans Gate, Oslo's main street, sober stores offer books, antiques, serviceable clothes and movies.

The two Scandinavian neighbors, both prosperous welfare states, are very different countries, and their different decisions about entering the Common Market underscore the point.

Denmark's solid two-to-one yes reflects, as one editor put it here, a small country fond of a good life. In the end, the economic case for membership proved compelling, even in a country rich enough to forego some of its accustomed yearly gains in material standards.

Denmark is far more homogeneous than Norway. It is not much more than 200 miles from sophisticated Copenhagen to any point in the land. The cleavage between town and country is much less than in Norway. In Copenhagen, young workers and students, decrying the remoteness of the Common Market and its power-seeking aspirations, turned in only a narrow majority. But in Norway, the overwhelming vote against membership in rural areas was almost the mirror image of a large yes vote in Oslo.

A Wicked Place

Norway stretches away from Europe into the Arctic Circle. It is 1,000 miles from Vardo to Farsund and Oslo is not within easy reach. As provincial as the pilsner capital appears to those

who travel through Europe's great cities, Norwegian outlanders regard it as a wicked, unnatural place. Religious fundamentalism still runs deep in Norway's rural outposts. Denmark, after all, is the easy-going land that abolished all curbs on pornography.

To be sure, the conventional political analysis of economic interest can explain some of the difference in the two nations' votes. Common Market entry brings clear gains to Denmark's efficient farmers and sure losses to those tilling Norway's inhospitable soil.

But farming accounts for a small and shrinking share of output and employment in both these nations; both essentially live off industrial skills and services. Moreover, conventional interest analysis does not explain why students, young workers and a scattering of intellectuals in the two countries so firmly rejected the European Economic Community's attractions.

In the first flush of disappointment over Norway's no, Sigmund Malm, president of the Common Market Commission, said that the decision has something to say to us.

Norwegians, he said, "don't believe that this community is a community with a great social development, they don't believe that this community really means an increasing democratic development, and there they are right."

This was a stunning admission, even from a retiring Eurocrat, and it fingered precisely some of the key complaints of the young. In their eyes, the market is a soulless venture, concerned chiefly with grubby gain for a privileged

few, making crucial decisions remote from ordinary citizens.

After the Danish yes, Malmholt said a different tune. Now his position is that referenda on complex issues are a bad thing and voters are too easily swayed by emotional and extraneous issues. If the head of the Common Market thinks citizens cannot be trusted to decide their future, he is providing fresh ammunition to those who argue that Eurocrats and democracy have little in common.

A generation ago, it was young people in France and Germany who were the most enthusiastic proponents of closer cooperation, of breaking down national barriers, of new political and economic institutions that would erase old maps.

If the young have now turned indifferent or hostile toward the market, it is reasonable to think that Malmholt's first judgment was better than his second.

The Rule-Makers

The Brussels machine devotes itself to elaborating rules promoting industry, technology, fair competition, standardization. The rules are largely made by impersonal technocrats. It is not surprising that these operations capture neither the imagination nor the support of the young.

All over Europe, there are rumblings of discontent with aloof and distant bureaucrats. Belgium's conservative small shopkeepers and professional men have just staged a strike against what they called fiscal and administrative pollution. To be sure, they were angry over a narrowly self-interested complaint about taxes. But they were also closing their doors against a system run by officials who would not respond to them.

In Britain, trade union and labor party opposition to the market is fierce. Some of this is a transparent effort to fight anything that the ruling Conservative party favors. But some of it reflects a feeling that the market is one more step in a process that deprives ordinary people of control over their own destinies.

A market of nine nations is now a fact and its arrangements will not be undone in the foreseeable future. But unless the European Economic Community can somehow find a way that simultaneously promotes trade and a sense of individual identity, it will face deep troubles when to day's hostile youths come to the seats of national power.

California: The Pains of Slowing Down

By Joseph Kraft

LOS ANGELES—One day a month there occurred in Tomorrowland something roughly equivalent to turning off the flow of milk and honey in heaven. For 24 hours, County of Los Angeles stop issuing building permits.

That startling unaction boozes a dramatic change in messages which this area, along the front part of the United States, has been transmitting the rest of the country. No one does it offer the prospect growth unrelenting: no one does it proclaim the case for so, so.

On this contrary, through California there is evident marked inclination to ease pace. Only the Americans so fertile in giving scope to individual initiative, offers a good way for putting on brakes. So the West Coast now experiencing, and the story is probably due to expert a severe case of slowing down.

One-Day Halt

Los Angeles's total suspension permits, which usually are issued at a rate of about a thousand a day, was put into effect to low county engineers to issue a court ruling. After a study, ways were found to re the issuance of building permit and now it is back to 90 percent. But some major projects in Angeles County remain in limbo. One is an Occidental Petroleum plant for drilling off the coast of Pacific Palisades. Another an Alcoa program for selling along the Pacific Coast. A third a Transamerica project for 8,000-acre community in the Gabriel Valley. In the same, the Larwin Group has postponed plans for building a housing project of 900 units.

Due west of Los Angeles, University of California at Riverside has experienced, for the time, a drop in enrollment. In students registered last year, around 5,000 this year.

The main reason for the appears to be increased money the area. Local officials have last given up the pursuit of the industry to acknowledge that one day out of three in Riverside area the air is hazy breathe.

Two other communities tried to arrest growth by fining development of their infrastructure. Santa Barbara, north of Los Angeles, and Mateo, south of San Francisco both turned down bond issues new waterworks and sewerage as a effort to stop further additions to the population.

In Sacramento, controversy swirls around an initiative on ballot that would put a freeze all further developments at the California coast. A state law has thrown out a suit that would block the initiative, and opponents are frantically gluing a major public relations campaign to try to beat the proposition.

The merest glance at all the signs of resistance to a head drive into the future shows a thing in common. They are one-shot operations. They aimed at preserving a particular area or curbing a special commercial practice. They are a comprehensive measures that part of an overall strategy.

No Priorities

The same observation apply to the various groups that is taken the lead in promoting slowdown, or at least critical the consequences of unrestricted growth. Ralph Nader, and Raiders, for example, are do important and original work pointing out inequities and imbalances in development on the Pacific Coast. But they seem have no system of priorities, schedule that dictates what study and what not, no sense what is important and what is important.

The various ecological groups are in the same boat. And if serious people in the press at other media are uneasy about a function—as we are—it is because of Spiro Agnew and his cheap shots. It is because a sense that we have trouble getting at the totality of things breaking away from day-to-day developments.

What all this suggests to me, that this area, and in due time the whole country, is in the presence of a problem we don't understand very well. We can see particularly unsightly and noxious examples of unrestricted growth. We know that it makes sense to slow down. But we don't know how to do it in a comprehensive, well-organized way. So for the time being we are condemned to throwing sand in the gear box.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg.
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AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-	AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-
AmEx 10/15/72	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-																								

These bonds having been sold outside The United States of America, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Burton B.V.

F.F.75,000,000

5 3/4% Convertible Guaranteed Loan 1992

Convertible on or after 2nd July, 1973, at 258p per share (equivalent to F.F.30.656 per share) into "A" Non-Voting Ordinary Shares of 50p each, of and unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest by,

The Burton Group Limited

BANQUE ROTHSCHILD

KLEINWORT, BENSON
LIMITEDN.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
LIMITEDCRÉDIT SUISSE (BAHAMAS)
LIMITEDNATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK
LIMITED

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

AMERICAN EXPRESS SECURITIES S.A.

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

HENRY ANSBACHER & CO.
LimitedJULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL
Limited

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (FRANCE)

BANCO DI ROMA (FRANCE) S.A.

BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL
LimitedBANK MEES & HOPE N.V.
LimitedBANK OF AMERICA
Limited

BANQUE AMERIBAS

BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.

BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO S.A.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DE DÉPÔTS ET DE TITRES

BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.

BANQUE LOUIS-OREFYUS

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

BANQUE DE NEUFILZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET

BANQUE DE PARIS ET OES PAYS-BAS

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.

BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION OES MINES

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE

BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE

BANQUE WORMS

BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL
LimitedBARING BROTHERS & CO.
Limited

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
—FRANKFURTER BANK—BLYTH EASTMAN OILCO & CO.
Incorporated

BURNHAM & CO. INC.

CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A.

CAZENOVE & CO.

LA CENTRALE FINANZIARIA GENERALE S.p.A.

CHRISTIANA BANK OG KREDITKASSE

COMMERZBANK AG/CRÉDIT LYONNAIS

LA COMPAGNIE FINANCIÈRE

CONTINENTAL BANK S.A.

CREITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN

CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL

CRECITO ITALIANO LONDON BRANCH

THE OAWA SECURITIES CO.
LimitedDEUTSCHE BANK
AktiengesellschaftDEUTSCHE GROSZENTRALE
—DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK—

OILCO, REAO OVERSEAS CORPORATION

ORAYTON CORPORATION
LimitedOSESORON BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

EDILCENTRO S.p.A.

EURAMERICA INTERNATIONAL BANK
Limited

EUROCAPITAL S.A.

FOI-MILANO S.p.A.

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

FIRST CHICAGO
LimitedROBERT FLEMING & CO.
Limited

GOLOMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.

HAMBROS BANK
LimitedHILL SAMUEL & CO.
LimitedKIOOER, PEABOY & CO.
Incorporated

KLEINWORT, BENSON (EUROPE) S.A.

KREOETBANK N.V.

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL

LAVORO BANK FINANCE COMPANY, N.V.

LAZARO BROTHERS & CO.
Limited

LAZARO FRÈRES & CIE

LAZARO FRÈRES & CO.

LEHMAN BROTHERS
IncorporatedLLOYDS & BOLSA INTERNATIONAL BANK
Limited

LOEB, RHODES & CO.

LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK (UNOERWRITERS)
LimitedMANUFACTURERS HANOVER
Limited

MERCK, FINCK & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH
Securities Underwriter Limited

B. METZLER SEEL SOHN & CO.

MOOEL, ROLAND & CO., INC.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.
Limited

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.

MORGAN GRENELL & CO.
Limited

MYERS & CO.

THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO.

NOMURA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL INC.

SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE

ORION BANK
Limited

PIERSON, HELOING & PIERSON

SAIFI SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL
Limited

SALOMON BROTHERS

J. HENRY SCHROEDER WAGG & CO.
Limited

SKANONAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN

SMITH, BARNEY & CO.
Incorporated

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE S.A.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.

STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.

SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN

SVERIGES KREDITBANK

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)

SWISS ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION
LimitedTRADINVEST (INTERNATIONAL)
Limited

C. G. TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT

ULTRAFIN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNOERWRITERS)
Limited

VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG

M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.

S. G. WARBURG & CO.
Ltd.

WESTDEUTSCHE LANOESBANK GIROZENTRALE

WESTERN AMERICAN BANK (EUROPE)
LimitedWHITE, WELD & CO.
Limited

WILLIAMS, GLYN & CO.

WOOD GUNOY
Limited

YAMAICHI SECURITIES CO. OF NEW YORK INC.

ADVERTISEMENT

International

Stock Market

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS

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We invite inquiries in the expanding market of

SCOTCH WHISKY INVESTMENTS

from

Banks, Accountants, Attorneys, Funds, Consultants

and other financial organizations.

Details regarding this attractive situation offering

capital appreciation may be secured from

MR. WALLACE SMOLAREK

Intercontinental Hotel, Geneva, Suisse, Oct. 7-Oct. 14.

Atlanta Hotel, Zurich, Oct. 15-Oct. 22.

Co-operation extended to active European Sales Groups.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

IMF Faces Long Money Reform Struggle

announcement that Mellon family
interests plan to sell 9 million

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 11.)

million-DMT bond with an envisaged 6 3/4 percent coupon.

Two private placements have been announced. The Bank of Greece placed \$35 million with a group of six Japanese banks. The issue bears an 8 percent coupon and an unusually long maturity of 15 years. Previous borrowings from Greece have not gone beyond 10 years.

Meanwhile Standard Branding Inc. says it plans a private placement of 50 million guilders bearing 5 1/2 percent. Maturity is seven years.

News of a scheduled issue comes from Saxon Industries Inc., which says it expects to issue up to \$15 million of subordinated convertible debentures.

The bond is expected to carry a 5 1/2 percent interest rate and to come to market in November, says Saxon. It will use the borrowing to finance copier operations abroad, particularly in Communist Market countries.

Euroclear reports that transactions handled in the week ended Oct. 6 totaled \$199.7 million, an increase from \$182.5 million the previous week.

Dept. Under Fire Over Export Subsidies

Nick Koy

a profit through export subsidies in the study says.

In the 1971 corn sale to the Soviet Union, the study says, the department "bought grain at inflated prices with taxpayer money so they could deliver it cheap to two multi-billion-dollar grain-trading firms, Cargill Corporation and the Continent Grain Company."

The study said the department paid \$1.18 or more per bushel of barley, then sold it to Cargill and Continent for 93 to 91 cents per bushel. The grain companies then sold the barley to Russia.

The department defended the sale at the time by saying that the cheap barley was an inducement to the Russians to buy U.S. corn also, which was in surplus.

However, the Accountability Project study notes that another grain company soon sold Russian corn without special conditions. Furthermore, the study says, the companies were permitted to supply one-half their Soviet contract with non-U.S. corn.

The study attempts a detailed analysis of the major grain export firms and notes criticism that almost all are internationally owned, privately held companies which are not subject to regulation by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or other public scrutiny.

The study charges that the Department of Agriculture catered to major food-processing firms in buying co-called surplus commodities that are distributed to schools and welfare agencies.

The farmer who grows corn and vegetables under a fixed contract for a food processor benefits little from this government purchase system, the study says, but seven large firms saw a total of over \$70 million worth of food to the Department of Agriculture in 1971.

PACIFIC FUND S. A.

UNDER THE LAWS OF PANAMA.

Shareholders

the performance of the Fund and the against which it is compared for of computing the investment man- free, all dividends and distributions he Fund and the companies whose comprise the Index shall be deemed been reinvested in the Fund and the negatively, and such fee shall be applied average net assets of the Fund over the nce of the Fund and the Index. er business as may properly come meeting.

er bearer shares may vote by proxy by form of certificate of deposit, and proxy Shares obtained from the Corporation's Office in Hamilton, Bermuda, or from Companies listed below, to the Corporation Deposit 670, Hamilton, Bermuda. Certificate and proxies must be received by Corporation not later than October 27, 1972 be used at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors
Charles T. M. Collis
Secretary

Rowe & Pitman
Gate House, Coleman Street
London EC2R 5BL, England

Bank of Bermuda Limited
Hamilton, Bermuda

However, as everyone

Treasury Bills

Oct. 19	1.00	4.25	1.33
Oct. 26	4.68	4.25	1.33
Oct. 21	4.68	1.33	4.80
	1.03	4.25	4.80

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Goodrich	1,367,200	23%	21%	28	+14	research organization financed by	corn without special cond
AmT&T	1,107,108	45%	46%	48	+14	a private foundation. The first	Furthermore, the study say
CarnegieW	1,185,200	43%	32%	37	+51		

Market Averages

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
30 Indus.	984.10	930.38	845.56	-7.01	
30 Transp.	210.88	212.36	215.61	-1.38	

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Notice of Annual General Meeting to the Shareholders

Fund S.A. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2:00 p.m. at the Corporation's Principal

By Order of the Board of Directors

Zurich, Switzerland

Observer

A Little Quiet

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Ome vice of news-paper columns is their refusal to keep quiet for a few minutes and let somebody else get a word in. Yet the world has always been filled with people other than journalists who are far more literate than trenchant. Unfortunately, many of them are printed only in books and, therefore, have little access to the American public. In the cause of participatory journalism, therefore, we relinquish this space today to a few of these interesting men to comment on contemporary American issues.



Baker

On politics: "Politics is like coaching football. You have to be smart enough to understand the game and dumb enough to think it's important."—Eugene McCarthy, quoted in Newsweek, October, 1971.

On the constant state of the service industries: "Feb. 28, 1960: Up in the morning, and had some red herrings to our breakfast while my boot-heel was a-mending; by the time the boy left the hole as big as it was before."—"The Diary of Samuel Pepys," Volume I.

On technology's contribution to the growth of public cynicism: "To Washington, at least, the telephone and copying machine combine to falsify the files as sources of historical reconstruction. The one may leave no record, while the other makes so many that few men entrust their own full thoughts to paper."

On the excellence of the rich men in our century: "Here lies buried Robert Carter, Esq., an honorable man, who by noble endowments and pure morals gave lustre to his gentle birth. Rector of William and Mary, he sustained that institution in its most trying times. He was Speaker of the House of Burgesses and Treasurer under the most serene Princes William, Anne, George I and II."

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18-1 Filly Wins Arc de Triomphe by a Length

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Oct. 8 (UPI)—France has two more adopted winners, as an American-bred horse trained by an Argentine won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe today at Longchamp.

San San, a fast-closing 3-year-old, ridden by a substitute jockey, became the first filly in 19 years to win this mile-and-a-half classic by beating another filly, Rescousse, by a length. Third was Homeric and fourth and fifth were another pair of horses born in the United States, Regal Exception and Card King.

Flavored Hard to Beat, British bred, and Roberto, from the United States, were well beaten. Roberto, with Braulio Baeza riding, set a fast pace—which set everything up for San San—but faded badly after a mile while Hard to Beat, ridden by Lester Piggott, was always close. But when it came to the final 200 yards, the horse weakened and Piggott, who has won every other important race in Europe, again failed to get his first Arc victory.

A Leading Occasion This was the second year in a row that this gala, considered Europe's leading race and social event, was won by an American-bred, Mill Reef, which broke its leg last month, was a romping winner last year. But unlike the favored Mill Reef, San San was an 18-to-1 surprise. And unlike Mill Reef, San San is not owned by an American.

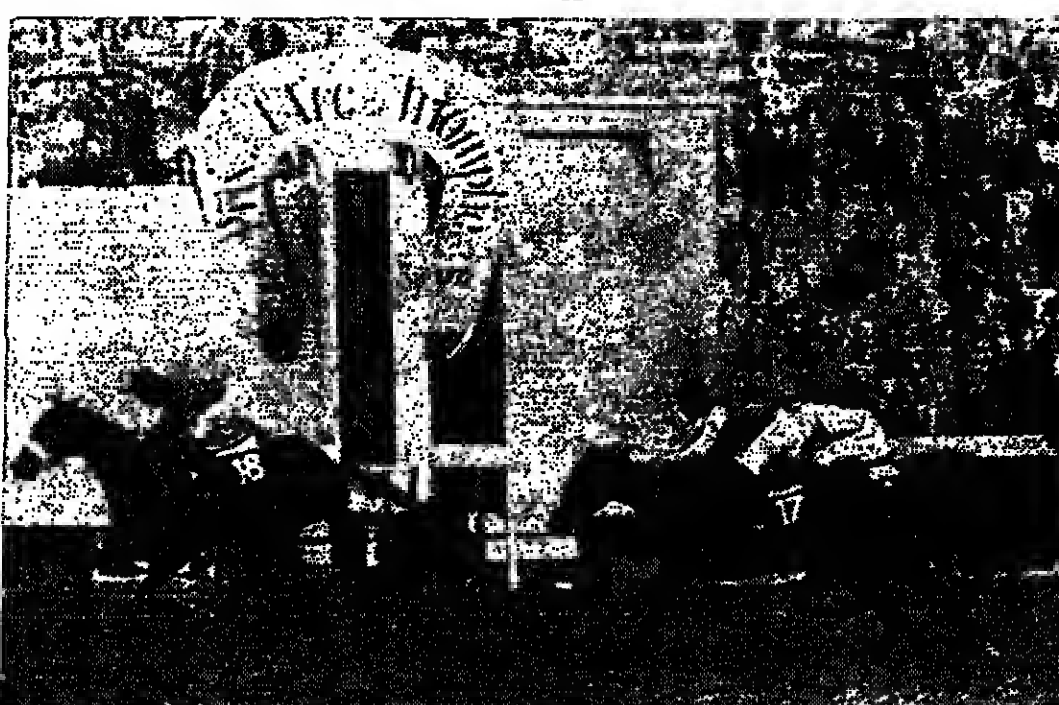
Although the filly, by Bald Eagle out of Sail Navy, was born in the United States, she is officially classified by the French as a "French horse" because she is owned by the French Countess Margit Bathiany. San San was bought as a foal for \$15,000 and soon imported to the Continent.

Trainer Angel Penna crossed the Atlantic earlier this year. His journey started many years ago in Argentina, where he established himself as a leading South American horse handler. Soon, the path led to the United States, where he quickly became known as a leading North American horse handler.

That is what he will now be called in France. Winning first prizes of more than 1,200,000 francs (\$250,000) can do that.

13 Earlier Winners Before today, Penna had trained 13 winners in France, five of them in stakes.

Only last week, Penna was not sure about the chances of his filly. He said he expected



TO TRIUMPH—San San, ridden by Freddie Head, wins the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp with Rescousse passing Homeric to take second.

her to do well, but winning was something else.

Her record was respectable and, until today, San San had won three races this year. Two weeks ago, she came 20 lengths off the pace and closed to finish in a dead heat for first with Paganne in the Prix Vermeille. France's top filly race. But today she was in against the men and the last filly to succeed in the Arc was La Sorella in 1953. Thus the odds of 18-1 today.

That San San was not being ridden by her regular jockey was not held against her, for Freddie Head has been France's leading jockey the last two years. He received the mount on San San on Thursday, the day after his 3-year-old's regular jockey, Jean

Cruguet, was involved in a spill on the Chantilly race track and broke a bone in his left hand and hurt his jaw.

Mixed Emotions Cruguet was at the track today and saw Head win the race, happy for Penna and Head's success but sad that he could not be part of the team. When Penna came to France earlier this year to train the countess's stable, he brought Cruguet with him.

Cruguet and Penna became acquainted on the New York and Florida circuits and both could be seen many times together in the winner's circle at Hialeah and Aqueduct.

In a way, Cruguet, like Penna, had to travel. Several years ago, Cruguet was riding on the lesser-known tracks of France. He went to the United States and left earlier this year, only after he became a big money winner in America. Now he is in the top 10 in France in riding winners. The No. 1 spot belongs to Head.

Head rode today's race as he was supposed to. As Roberto zipped out of the gate, going for the lead at any price, San San slipped back and was watching the 18 other horses from over the rear. After a half mile, it became a matter of when Roberto would quit and who would catch him.

In the long stretch, Hard to Beat made a gesture. Boucher, ridden by another American jockey, Laffit Pincay Jr., made a slight move. Homeric threatened but San San passed them all, possibly touching Homeric as he did so and finished the mile and a half in 2 minutes 28.30 seconds. Homeric's jockey, Maurice Philippon, claimed foul against the winner but it was disallowed and Penna took another step toward becoming a French trainer.

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PEOPLE: Fischer Not Unbeatable

According to Spassky

Boris Spassky, the Russian who lost his world chess championship to Bobby Fischer in Iceland earlier this year, does not feel the American cannot be beaten.

In an interview with a Soviet weekly, Chess Magazine, Spassky said he is to take part in the elimination tournament to find the challenger for the title in 1975 and will willingly play Fischer again. Spassky also said he now intends to play more chess and continue analyzing his games with Fischer in Reykjavik. Admitting that the American won a convincing victory, Spassky said Fischer had the qualities that make a No. 1 chessman—excellent technique, great capacity for work and a subtle awareness of the mood and physical state of his rival. Nevertheless, Spassky did not feel him to be "a power that cannot be conquered."

There's a plump white duck named Cuddles living at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington waiting for his chance to face the footlight. He hasn't made it so far, because he is under 10 to his mate, a female with the equally improbable name of Otto and Otto hasn't missed a performance of the musical "Pippin" since it opened Sept. 20. They live in a corner of the huge backstage area with a 3-month-old lamb named Rosemary, which has just joined the cast, having replaced another named Pebbles, who was six months old and getting too big for the role. Rosemary sleeps in a playpen and is still on a bottle, although she does nibble grass when allowed to gambol outside. The ducks take a daily constitutional in one of the half-dozen pools which flank the center. A boy in the musical has a pet duck that dies offstage, and the boy runs in tearfully holding a stuffed duck which closely resembles Otto. Trying to console the boy, Pippin brings him a lamb, which the boy scornfully rejects—"That's no duck, dummy," Jack Gilbert, the animals' handler, explains the reason for having two ducks. In addition to the possibility that

Otto may miss a performance pair of ducks is a separate said, the two may put a die, so the pair is kept in

Soviet tailor V. Vasi really had an elephant on his hands—a writer of Turgas the circus elephant said circus workers don't like the outfit after the show in the Urals town of Ku Torgas showed intense of the cool weather. "Ray, 50 an order was given Vasilchenko. The tailor for the outfit for Torgas—15 feet around the waist; yards of cloth, 49 yards ton-wool padding and 2 yards of canvas. To complete the outfit, Torgas received and boots 3 inches long and in circumference, Tass

Canon Allan Anselmi answer to a drinker's pro built a bar in his old Catherine's, in the south district of New Cross—tavern for miles in the scene. The bar is part of 600 neighborhood clubs in his church to provide to a rather soul-less district

Many middle-aged men joined in the trend to wool clothing, in part because of growing old, says a sor who is an expert in the of clothing. "Middle-aged men among the most enjoy supporting the existing male attire," said Ar Vener, professor of social at Michigan State Univ. East Lansing. "Part of it is a variation of the old delight in buying flash. He said, 'But more important, the older men get to be young. Being young is reach, but they're to look now, and the new clothing cheering," he said.

United Press International

FOR ALL THE WORLD TO SEE—Shoichi Yokoi, former Japanese Army sergeant who spent 28 years in the jungles of Guam, shows off the engagement ring he gave his fiancée Michiko Hatashin, 44, at a press conference in Nagoya, Japan. No wedding date has been

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